DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 137 549 CE 010 504

AUTHOR	Bergman, W. H.
TITLE	Demography and Socio-Economic Characteristics of South Dakota and Its Economic Regions. Bulletin Number 120.
INSTITUTION	South Dakota Univ., Vermillion. Business Research Bureau.
SPONS AGENCY	South Dakota State Board of Vocational Education, Pierre.
PUB DATE	Apr 76
NOTE	83p.; Document Contains small print throughout
AVAILABLE FROM	South Dakota State Board of Education, Division of Vocational-Technical Education, State Building No. 3, Pierre, South Dakota 57501 (no charge to residents of South Dakota; all others, 1-999 copies, $3.00 each; discounts on larger quantities)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$4.67 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Cultural Context; *Demography; *Economics; Educational Trends; Employment Statistics; Employment Trends; *Geographic Regions; Physical Environment; *Socioeconomic Influences; Tables (Data)
IDENTIFIERS	*South Dakota

ABSTRACT

The information about South Dakota presented in this booklet is intended for use by both private and government sector planners and decisionmakers at every level who would profit from knowledge of the character of the underlying trends and forces at work within the State. The first half of the booklet is devoted to the State in general: History and environment; urban and rural population, one standard metropolitan statistical area, population density, households and persons per household, sex and birth rates and age, the nonwhite population, mother tongue of the population, educational attainment, three serious socioeconomic problems, out-migration, unemployment, hidden unemployment and underemployment, employment, employment by industry, employment by occupation, personal income, per capita income, gross State product, rising exports, and poverty. The second section presents a narrative report of the characteristics that combine to form the unique profile of each of the six economic regions (identical to the six planning and development districts designated by the Governor). Reference tables of the principal demographic and socioeconomic statistics for each region are appended. (JT)

****
* Documents acquired by ERIC include many informal unpublished *
* materials not available from other sources. ERIC makes every effort *
* to obtain the best copy available. Nevertheless, items of marginal *
* reproducibility are often encountered and this affects the quality *
* of the microfiche and hardcopy reproductions ERIC makes available *
* via the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). EDRS is not *
* responsible for the quality of the original document. Reproductions *
* supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made from the original. *
****

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOUTH DAKOTA AND ITS ECONOMIC REGIONS

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

W. H. Bergman
Associate Director
Business Research Bureau

Bulletin Number One Hundred Twenty

April, 1976

Business Research Bureau
School of Business
University of South Dakota
Vermillion, South Dakota 57069

In Cooperation With

The
South Dakota State Board of Vocational Education
Pierre, South Dakota

This publication available without charge to South Dakota residents. To all others $3.00 per copy.

This bulletin provides useful reference materials for persons interested in demographic and socio-economic data in South Dakota and its economic regions.

1000 COPIES PRINTED @ 99 CENTS PER COPY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
	Introduction.	1
	Economic Regions.	1
SECTION I	History, Demography and Socio-Economic Characteristics of South Dakota	5
	History and the Environment	5
	Urban and Rural Population.	7
	One Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. . .	8
	Population Density.	8
	Households and Persons Per Household.	9
	Sex, Birth Rates, and Age	9
	The Nonwhite Population	10
	Mother Tongue of Population	11
	Educational Attainment.	12
	Three Serious Socio-Economic Problems	14
	Out-Migration	14
	Unemployment.	15
	Hidden Unemployment and Underemployment	16
	Employment.	18
	Employment by Industry.	19
	Employment by Occupation.	20
	Personal Income	21
	Per Capita Income	23
	Gross State Product	23
	Exports are Rising.	25
	Poverty in South Dakota	25
SECTION II	Economic Region Profiles.	28
	Economic Region I	29
	Economic Region II.	33
	Economic Region III	38
	Economic Region IV.	44
	Economic Region V	48
	Economic Region VI.	55
SECTION III	Reference Tables of Demographic and Socio-Economic Statistics for South Dakota by Economic Regions	63

BUSINESS RESEARCH BUREAU

Member of Association for University Business
and Economic Research

V. E. Montgomery, Director
W. H. Bergman, Associate Director
L. A. Poth, Assistant Director

D. E. Clement
Dean of School of Business

THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COUNCIL

1975

Kenneth B. Jones, Yankton Drug Co., Yankton
J. V. O'Donnell, First National Bank, Lemmon
Donald E. Culhane, Culhane's Dairy, Mitchell
Robert B. Lamont, Insurance, Aberdeen
Allan H. Moum, Medical Products Plant, 3M Co., Brookings

1976

Robert C. Atkins, John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls
R. H. Frei, Commercial State Bank, Wagner
James D. Jelbert, First National Bank Black Hills, Spearfish
Ivan J. Strommen, Northwestern Public Service Co., Huron
Beverly Halling, Sundown Motel, Spearfish

1977

Ben Blumenthal, Blumenthal's, Rapid City
James L. Stengel, Dakota Granite Co., Milbank
Frank E. Short, C.P.A., Rapid City
Guy H. Harding, Harding Motor Co., Pierre
W. J. Schramm, Schramm Furniture, Winner

LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS

			Page
Introduction	Chart I	South Dakota Economic Regions (Map). . .	3
	Table A	South Dakota Economic Regions.	4
SECTION I	Chart II	Educational Level.	13
	Chart III	Employment by Occupation Group	22
SECTION III	Table I	Number and Percent of State Population by Age by Sex-1973	64
	Table II	Economic Region I-Number and Percent of Region Population by Age by Sex-1973 .	65
	Table III	Economic Region II-Number and Percent of Region Population by Age by Sex-1973 .	66
	Table IV	Economic Region III-Number and Percent of Region Population by Age by Sex-1973	67
	Table V	Economic Region IV-Number and Percent of Region Population by Age by Sex-1973 .	68
	Table VI	Economic Region V-Number and Percent of Region Population by Age by Sex-1973 .	69
	Table VII	Economic Region VI-Number and Percent of Region Population by Age by Sex-1973 .	70
	Table VIII	South Dakota by Economic Region-Population Classified as Urban & Rural-1973.	71
	Table IX	South Dakota-Population Classified by Race as to Urban Rural Location and Sex-1973	71
	Table X	South Dakota by Economic Region-Total Population and Nonwhite Population-1973	72
	Table XI	South Dakota by Economic Region-Percent of Population by Mother Tongue for Selected Groups-1973	72
	Table XII	South Dakota by Economic Region-Educational Attainment Measured by Years of School Completed, Population Age 25 and Over-1973	73

LIST OF TABLES AND CHARTS (Continued)

			Page
SECTION III	Table XIII	South Dakota by Economic Region-Employment Distribution by Industry-1973.	74
	Table XIV	Percent Distribution of Industrial Employment by Economic Region-1973. .	75
	Table XV	South Dakota by Economic Region-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Income-1973	75
	Table XVI	South Dakota by Economic Region-Selected Demographic and Poverty Characteristics-1970.	76

DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOUTH DAKOTA AND ITS ECONOMIC REGIONS

INTRODUCTION

Economic Regions:

Any geographic area with homogeneous characteristics of a physical, cultural, and socio-economic nature may be defined and studied as a separate entity called a region or district. Generally, a region has a central core area in which the homogeneous characteristics are recognizably cohesive, while the area surrounding this core is less cohesive. Therefore, the boundaries of the core area may lack clearly defined limits and may be arbitrarily selected. Some examples of regions in the United States that exhibit contrasts in physical features, social customs, population, and economic activities are the South, Northwest, New England, the Great Plains and the Midwest.

Differences may also exist within large regions and within single states, thereby permitting further sub-regionalization or districting. These regions or districts may have many of the homogeneous characteristics of the state, but differ slightly in some facet of their landforms, soil, climate, resources, trade relationships, and other socio-economic factors.

In recent years an inducement for establishing planning districts within a state has been that numerous programs of the Federal Government that provide financial assistance to local areas require that such

areas be on a multi-county basis. Because of the multiplicity of different districting strategies and in the light of the aforementioned Federal stimulation, Governor Frank Farrar of South Dakota on December 4, 1970 issued an Executive Order establishing six multi-county Planning and Development Districts to provide continuity and compatability in state government planning.

An examination of these six Planning and Development Districts has been made and they have been judged acceptable as Economic Regions for purposes of information dissemination by the Business Research Bureau. Therefore, the six Economic Regions delineated in Chart I and referenced in the remainder of this bulletin are identical in geographic boundaries to the official Planning and Development Districts of South Dakota. The counties in each of the Economic Regions are listed in Table A for the convenience of the reader.

Planners and decision-makers at every level of both the private and governmental sectors are well-aware that meaningful plans can be formulated only after careful consideration has been paid to as much background data as possible. It is hoped that the information that follows will provide some of the basic information needed in plan formulation and that it contributes to the knowledge of the character of the underlying trends and forces at work within the State of South Dakota.

The remainder of this bulletin is presented in three sections: Section I deals with the History, Demography, and Socio-economic Characteristics of South Dakota; Section II presents Profiles of the six Economic Regions; Section III contains Reference Tables of Demographic and Socio-economic Statistics for South Dakota by Economic Region.

SOUTH DAKOTA ECONOMIC REGIONS

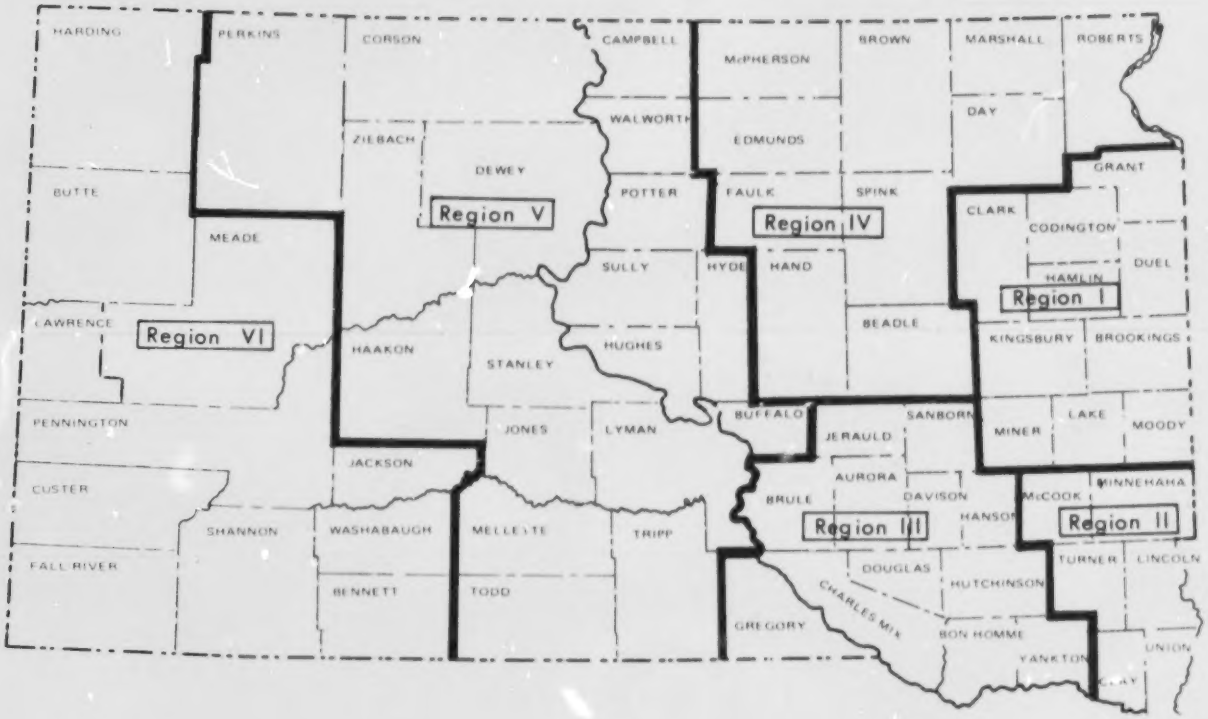


TABLE A
SOUTH DAKOTA ECONOMIC REGIONS

Economic Region I

Brookings
Clark
Codington
Deuel
Grant
Hamlin
Kingsbury
Lake
Miner
Moody

Economic Region II

Clay
Lincoln
McCook
Minnehaha
Turner
Union

Economic Region III

Aurora
Bon Homme
Brule
Charles Mix
Davison
Douglas
Gregory
Hanson
Hutchinson
Jerauld
Sanborn
Yankton

Economic Region IV

Beadle
Brown
Day
Edmunds
Faulk
Hand
Marshall
McPherson
Roberts
Spink

Economic Region V

Buffalo
Campbell
Corson
Dewey
Haakon
Hughes
Hyde
Jones
Lyman
Mellette
Perkins
Potter
Stanley
Sully
Todd
Tripp
Walworth
Ziebach

Economic Region VI

Bennett
Butte
Custer
Fall River
Harding
Jackson
Lawrence
Meade
Pennington
Shannon
Washabaugh

SECTION I

HISTORY, DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SOUTH DAKOTA

History and the Environment:

On November 2, 1889, President Harrison announced the birth of the twin states of North Dakota and South Dakota. There were approximately 401,000 people who celebrated South Dakota's 11th birthday in 1900, nearly 90 percent of whom lived on farms. Rich in history, traditions, innovative and creative people, and diverse topography, South Dakota is truly a "Land of Infinite Variety." The State is roughly bisected by the Missouri River which meanders south from the North Dakota line to form the southern boundary of the State with Nebraska. To the east of the Missouri River lies the physiographic region referred to as the Prairie Plains. This land area is a continuation of the fertile prairie farmland of Iowa and Minnesota and is often called "long grass country" because of the native grasses which grow there which have a deep root system adapted to moderate precipitation conditions. South Dakotans generalize this geography as "East River Area." West of the Missouri River the environment exhibits the "short grass" characteristics of the Great Plains where the native species of grasses have a shallow root system which enables it to mature quickly under lower precipitation conditions. Rolling hills, buttes, flat-topped table lands, and steep canyons characterize this region that South Dakotans refer to as "West River Country." A remarkable topographic feature of this region is the

mountainous Black Hills which range along the western border of the State. Related to the Rockies, but approximately 120 miles to the east, they comprise a mountain range about 125 miles long and 65 miles wide. Harney Peak, with an elevation of 7,242 feet towers nearly 4,000 feet above the plains to the east and is the highest point in North America east of the Rockies.

South Dakota is a huge state of approximately 76,000 square miles, ranking 16th of the 50 states in land area. The six New England states, New Jersey, Delaware, and the District of Columbia could be placed within South Dakota and there would still be plenty of land left over. Nine distinct soil types have developed in a diversity of climate ranging from semiarid to semihumid. Climatological generalization would describe the southeast portions of the State as warm and moist, the northeast as cool and moist, the southwest as warm and dry, and the northwest as cool and dry. South Dakota has four seasons, with a seasonal range of temperature. The fact that there is variation present tends to have an invigorating and energizing effect on the populace and activity is maintained at a high level. The relationship between climate and the sun is very involved. Suffice it to say that the sun is the source of practically all of the heat energy of the earth and is essential to the health and well-being of humans, animals, and plants; it effects our working days and our leisure hours. When the State Flag of South Dakota was adopted in 1909, the words, "South Dakota, the Sunshine State" were placed with a shining sun on one side. The appropriateness of this phrase is borne out when it is known that the sun shines 63 percent of the possible time in Sioux Falls, South

Dakota.[1] This is the same as for Little Rock, Arkansas and Norfolk, Virginia and compares closely with the 61 percent of Mobile, Alabama; Jacksonville, Florida; Atlanta, Georgia; New Orleans, Louisiana; Jackson, Mississippi and Raleigh, North Carolina. A review of various other climatic factors leads to the understanding that the variations in temperature have an invigorating effect and that the comparatively low level of humidity acts to bolster the human comfort level. Furthermore, there is moderate, but adequate precipitation for plant growth, unpolluted air to breathe, and gentle winds. Recent studies have shown that the quality of life in South Dakota ranks among the best in the nation.

Urban and Rural Population:

South Dakota's population reached its zenith in 1930 (692,849 people) and then declined during the drought and depression years of the Thirties, after which moderate growth resumed through the war and post-war years of the '40's and 50's until 1960. From 1960 to 1970, total population in South Dakota declined to 666,257 people (-2.1%) as the increase in urban population was more than offset by the decline in rural population. Historically South Dakota's population has been predominately rural. However, the trend is toward urbanization. In 1950, 66.8 percent of the population was classified as rural. By 1960 this had dropped to 60.7 percent. The 1970 Census of Population showed a 55.4 percent rural population and 1973 estimates show a continued decline to 54.3 percent rural. If present trends continue, it appears that by 1980 South Dakota

[1] Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1975.

will be about evenly split between urban and rural.

South Dakota was one of the five states in the nation to register decreases in population between 1960 and 1970. Of the 67 counties in the State, 53 showed population decreases and 14 posted increases between the years 1960 and 1970. The 1970 Census also recorded 23 incorporated and 3 unincorporated urban places of 2,500 or more residents. Two communities, Deadwood (Lawrence County) and Fort Pierre (Stanley County) were classified as urban places in the 1960 Census, but dropped from urban status in 1970.

One Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area:

South Dakota has only one Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) which is the Sioux Falls SMSA located on the eastern border of the State. This SMSA includes the population of one county--Minnehaha County. The 1973 population estimate for Minnehaha County (Sioux Falls SMSA) is 98,166 persons. This means that 14.4 percent of the estimated 1973 State population of 681,899 were in the single SMSA.

Population Density:

It is to be expected that with large land area and a relatively small population that the population density would be light. According to 1970 Census data, on the average, South Dakota had 8.8 persons per square mile as compared with the national figure of 57.5 persons per square mile. South Dakota's population density varies from over 117 persons per square mile in Minnehaha County to less than one person per square mile in Harding County which is located in the far northwestern corner of the State. There were six states with a lighter population density than South Dakota in 1970. In fact, if all of the people who

lived in the United States in 1970 had moved to South Dakota, the number of people per square mile would still have been only about half the population density of Omaha or Denver.

Households and Persons Per Household:

The number of households and persons per household are frequently used when investigating the consumption patterns of the population. In 1960 there were 194,821 households with an average of 3.29 persons per household. By 1970 the number of households had risen to 200,807 (+3.1%) but the number of persons per household had dropped to 3.18. The county averages disperse quite closely around the state figure of 3.18 persons per household with the exception of five of the 67 counties: Buffalo, Washabaugh, Ziebach, Todd and Shannon. These five Indian Reservation counties exceed 4.0 persons per household.

Sex, Birth Rates, and Age:

The 1960 Census showed that 50.6 percent of the population of South Dakota was male and 49.4 percent female. By 1970 the male proportion of the population had dropped to 49.6 percent and it is estimated that 49.4 percent of the 1973 population were male. The birth rate has been declining in South Dakota along with that of the nation as a whole. In 1960, South Dakota's birth rate was 25.8 per thousand population. By 1970 this had dropped to 17.6 per thousand and the 1973 birth rate is estimated at 15.7 per thousand as compared with 14.9 per thousand for the United States. It is noted that South Dakota's birth rate fell below the national rate for the years 1967 through 1970, but has been greater than that of the U.S. since 1970.

It is interesting that between 4 and 5 percent more baby boys are born in South Dakota than girls. In fact, males outnumber females until the age of 25, but from then on the women dominate the longevity scene. It is estimated that 82,735 or 12.2 percent of South Dakota's population were 65 years or over in 1973 compared with 10.5 percent in 1960. Nearly 56 percent of those over 65 in 1973 were female. It is also noteworthy that 5.1 percent of the estimated 1973 state population were 75 years or older. The median age of people in South Dakota in 1950 was 28.9 yeras; by 1960 the median age had decreased to 27.7 years and the 1970 Census placed the median age at 27.4 years. It is estimated that the median age of the population in 1973 was 27.1 years. Based on the median, the population of South Dakota is younger on the average than for the country as a whole. However, it is experiencing, and will continue to have, increasing numbers of persons 65 years and over. Aged dependency is expected to increase while child dependency ratios will decrease. Given this phenomena, decision makers will have to consider the effect the aging population will have on the demands for consumer goods and services including health services.

The Nonwhite Population:

The 1960 Census showed that 4 percent of South Dakota's population were nonwhite. By 1970 there were 35,219 nonwhites in the State which accounted for 5.3 percent of the total population. The 1973 population estimates place 38,039 nonwhites in the State which is 5.5 percent of the total population. Over 92 percent of these nonwhites are American Indian, the vast majority of whom live on or near

one of the nine Indian Reservations in the State. In 1970 South Dakota ranked 7th in the nation in Indian population and accounted for over 4 percent of the total United States Indian population.

Research indicates that the Indian utilization rate of physicians, dentists, and hospitals is about half that of the white population. When one considers the prevalence of illness among Indian families associated with low income, sub-standard housing, lack of good quality water, inadequate sanitation, geographic isolation aggravated by lack of all-weather roads, no public transportation and dilapidated private vehicles, it is not surprising that even though improvement has been made in recent years, the average South Dakota Indian can expect to live 20 years less than the average lifespan of non-Indian groups in South Dakota. While the incidence of all notifiable diseases is higher for South Dakota Indians than the U.S. average, the greatest disparity is for diseases such as otitus media, pneumonia, influenza, and tuberculosis associated with poor living conditions. There are strong reasons to suspect that as a people they have severe health problems.[2]

Mother Tongue of Population:

The 1970 Census of Population asked a question relating to the language spoken in the person's home when a child. This linguistic information is referred to as mother tongue and is used in the identification of geographic areas which have a high proportion of children

---

[2]Calvin A. Kent and J. W. Johnson, Indian Poverty in South Dakota, Bulletin Number 99, Business Research Bureau, University of South Dakota, Spring, 1969, pp. 44-51.

living in households where English is not the major language. Mother tongue data may not reflect a person's current language skills since the vast majority of persons reporting a mother tongue other than English have learned to speak English during or after their childhood. Census reporting techniques may insert an upward bias in the non-English categories because if both English and another mother tongue are reported, preference is always given to the language other than English. Based on the 1970 Census, it is estimated that the mother tongue of South Dakota's 1973 population distributes in the following proportions: 76% English, 10.4% German, 0.3% French, 0.2% Spanish, and 13.1% All Other. By far the greatest proportion of the All Other category is Lakota, the native language of the Sioux Indian.

Educational Attainment:

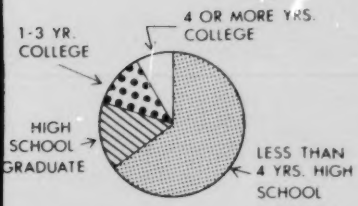
The educational level of South Dakota's population age 25 years and over has been steadily rising, but as illustrated in Chart II, the 1970 Census showed that 46.7 percent of the total population of that age composition still had less than 4 years of high school. For the nonwhites, almost all of whom are Indian, over 70 percent had less than 4 years of high school and fewer than 10 percent had some college education. For the total population, of each 100 students entering the first grade, 39 enroll in college and 15 graduate from college. Each year more than 2,000 young South Dakotans leave high school without receiving a diploma. It is estimated that 43.3 percent of the 1973 population age 25 years and over had less than 4 years of high school, that 33 percent had completed high school, that 14.3 percent had attained 1-3 years of college, and that 9.4 percent had 4 or more

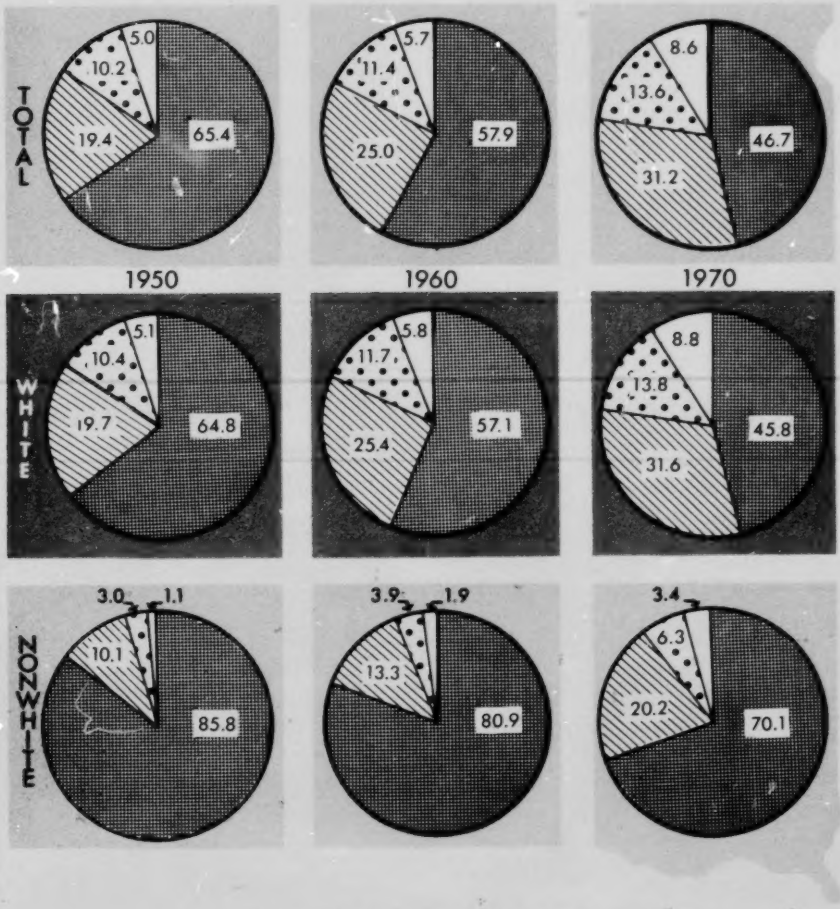
CHART II

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES POPULATION AGE 25 & OVER SOUTH DAKOTA

WHITE-NONWHITE; 1950, 1960, 1970





SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION

years of college. There is little doubt that the decline in births in the mid '60's has been having a profound effect on elementary enrollments throughout South Dakota. Public and private school enrollment statistics show that total enrollments dropped from 180,404 in 1971 to 171,471 in 1973. It is anticipated that the recent decline in births will have an additional impact on secondary enrollments in the late 1970's and on post-secondary enrollments in the early 1980's. This recent phenomena shouldn't be taken as a signal to close up schools and irreversibly convert them to other uses, for they will be needed again. It's true that families have been having fewer children, but there is evidence that even the birth rate has begun to rise in South Dakota. Notwithstanding that fact, enrollments will once again increase because the number of women of childbearing age is much higher than it was even in 1970 and still growing. Even though each woman has fewer children, the greater number of women to bear the children will cause the population to increase.

Three Serious Socio-Economic Problems:

Three serious socio-economic problems challenging South Dakota are out-migration, unemployment and underemployment, and low per capita income.

Out-Migration:

South Dakota lost 92,500 people through net out-migration between 1960 and 1970. This loss was several thousand less than lost in the previous decade, but still a lot of people. Mention has already been made that the birth rate has been steadily dropping while the death rate has remained relatively stable. In spite of the recent lean

years of natural increase, the current estimates of South Dakota's population show net increases. This indicates that the net out-migration pattern of the 1960's is not occurring in the 1970's. The young adult and middle aged population have not been leaving the State in the large numbers experienced in the 1950's and 1960's. The recent national recession has helped reduce out-migration because people see little advantage in moving to another part of the country where economic conditions are even worse than in South Dakota. Also, industrial development efforts in the State have acted to provide more job opportunities than previously existed. Quality of life is still another factor that is influencing people to remain in South Dakota. Low pollution levels, safe neighborhoods, and abundant sport and recreational opportunities are assuming greater importance in the migration decisions of the people.

Educational programs and related employment opportunities are also important factors in stemming the tide of out-migration and providing the "good life" for those choosing to make South Dakota their home.

Unemployment:

A person in unemployed if he is involuntarily out of work. As an economy expands, some unemployment is inevitable as our highly mobile labor force moves from one location to another and from one job to another. This transitional unemployment is generally voluntary and of short duration. Any unemployment that exceeds what could be expected as a result of these factors represents a waste of manpower. The State has been showing a more favorable employment rate than that of the nation as a whole. In 1970 in South Dakota, 3.7 percent of the

civilian labor force were unemployed and ready and willing and looking for work; while the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of the nation stood at 4.9 percent. The South Dakota Department of Labor estimates the 1973 unemployment rate at 3.3 percent while the U.S. rate remained at 4.9 percent. The steepening recession of 1975 did act to push South Dakota's unemployment rate up, but it still was only half that of the nation. However, there are pockets of high unemployment in a number of geographic areas of the State. The 1970 Census showed that 20 of the 67 counties of South Dakota had unemployment rates higher than the State figure of 3.7 percent and over 19 percent of the counties had unemployment rates higher than the national rate in 1970. The unemployment rate among the Indian population is especially severe. In 1973, the unemployment rate for Indians on or near the nine reservations was 39.3 percent. Three reservations, Yankton, Crow Creek, and Sisseton reported unemployment rates of 84.5, 69.4 and 60.0 percent respectively.

Hidden Unemployment and Underemployment:

In addition to outright unemployment, there is "hidden unemployment" and underemployment. When people feel that the possibility of locating a job is slight, they become discouraged and quit looking for work. Definitionally, when they quit looking for work they are not considered as being unemployed even though they have no job connection - they are the "hidden unemployed." The unemployment rates would probably be considerably higher if those not seeking work, but nevertheless able and willing to work, were counted as being unemployed. The "hidden unemployed" are not worthless members of society, for with encouragement and assistance such as skill training, these discouraged people can become

productive job market participants. There is also disguised unemployment which is also known as underemployment. An underemployed person is working less than he would like to work or else is working at a job where his productivity is lower than it might be were he to locate a job that would more fully utilize his capabilities. Many underemployed workers first look for full-time employment and only after failing to acquire full-time jobs do they accept part-time work. Small-scale farms can contribute to underemployment because the resources are not enough to adequately utilize the existing labor. Some members of these farm families supplement their income with off-farm jobs, but many are either unable to find other jobs or else are unable to find jobs where they can work as much as they would like. Also, industries such as agriculture and tourism utilize a number of people who are seasonally employed. Some of those employed in seasonal jobs are students and others available only for summer work, but many others are available for winter employment, but unable to find it because "work is slow." As a result of underemployment, incomes are below what they might be. The underutilization of human resources because of underemployment are difficult to fully quantify. One approach is to divide the number of persons who worked less than an arbitrarily selected 40 weeks in a given year by the total of the labor force who worked any in that year; the result being expressed as a percent. In general, Economic Regions and counties with lower percentages, probably have less underemployment than areas with higher percentages. Applying this technique to 1969 data as reported in the 1970 Census it was found that the reference standard for South Dakota was 32.2 percent as compared to 28.3 percent

for the United States. Altogether, 22 of South Dakota's 67 counties had percentages above the reference figure for the State and nearly 63 percent of the counties were above the national figure. Excluding the proportionally heavy student populated counties of Brookings and Clay, the heavily Indian populated counties of Ziebach, Todd, and Shannon had the largest percent who worked less than 40 weeks - the inference being that these counties had relatively more underemployment. Underemployment, like unemployment, is a major problem. The costs to society are high because the goods and services which could have been produced have not materialized and the income that could have been generated has not been received; all of which adds up to a lower standard of living for the people of South Dakota.

Employment:

Turning to the positive side of the employment picture, the 1970 Census of Population showed that there were 249,360 persons age 16 years and over in the civilian labor force out of a similar age total civilian population of 447,480. This means that the labor force participation rate for South Dakota in 1970 was 55.7 percent as compared with 60.4 percent for the United States. Over 96 percent of those in the labor force were employed.

Interesting developments have been taking place as regards women and the world of work in South Dakota. More of the women are workers. In 1960, 31.5 percent of the women were workers. By 1970 this had increased to 36.5 percent. This suggests that the labor force participation rate for females has increased and indeed this has been the case. Statistics show that for females 16 years and over, the labor

force participation rate increased from 32.2 percent to 38.2 percent in the decade of the 1960's. The early 20's and the 40's are especially popular ages for working women with the highest labor force participation rate for women in the 20-24 year age bracket. It has become expedient for more women to work in order to sustain the family standard of living in the face of persistent inflation. Another phenomena is that more of the workers are women. In 1960, 29.1 percent of the civilian labor force were women. By 1970 this had risen to 35.4 percent. This trend suggests that every female should include in her educational decision-making processes the possibility that she will want to work outside the home at some period in her life.

Employment by Industry:

Employment for all industries grew by 3 percent in South Dakota between 1960 and 1970 and continues to post increases. It is estimated that 264,679 were employed in 1973, about 78 percent in non-agricultural pursuits. However, Agriculture is still the single most important aspect of the economy of South Dakota from the standpoint of contributing to personal income. Just a decade ago, Agriculture also ranked No. 1 in employment, but has now fallen behind the Service industry which is the fastest growing industry in the State. South Dakota has been losing 1,000 or more farms per year since the middle '50's. In 1960 there were 58,400 farms. By 1970 this had dropped to 46,500 farms and it is estimated that there were 44,000 farms in South Dakota in 1973. As the number of farms decrease, the average size of the farms increase. In 1960 the average size farm was 781 acres. By 1970 this had increased to 978 acres and for 1973 the average size

farm is estimated at 1 034 acres.[3] This long-term trend which has contributed to a slide in Agricultural employment appears to be related to many things including: (1) rising productivity brought about by advancing farm technology and better fertilizers, feeds, and seeds has resulted in a diminished demand for farm workers; (2) mechanical harvesters have decreased the need for seasonal labor; (3) innovations in livestock and poultry feeding and improved milking systems allow more efficient handling of a greater volume of production with fewer workers.

Reference has already been made to the fact that the Service industry has become the largest employer in the State (30.1 percent of total employment) followed by Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries with 21.6 percent of the jobs. Wholesale and Retail Trade is a close third with 21 percent of the employment followed by Manufacturing (6.9%) and Construction at 6.2 percent. The fastest growing industries in rank order are Services; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Manufacturing; and Public Administration. Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities are exhibiting slow, but steady growth and Construction appears to be picking up momentum. Mining industry employment has remained relatively static since 1960, but may become one of the growth industries of the future as technological breakthroughs support the quest for alternative sources of energy.

Employment by Occupation:

An examination of the occupational changes that have been taking

---

[3]South Dakota Agriculture, 1974, Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, May, 1975, p. 66.

place in South Dakota indicates that the State has been sharing in the national upgrading of skills (see Chart III). Clerical and Kindred Workers posted the largest increase in employment between 1960 and 1970 (38.1%) and this is expected to continue under the influence of computer, office equipment, and communications technology advancements. Service Workers occupations grew 35.7 percent in the last decade and this occupational category is expected to continue to set a fast employment pace. A growing population, expanding business activity, more leisure time, and higher income levels all contribute to the demand for the wide variety of jobs and skill requirements that constitute the Service Worker group. Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers posted a 32.6 percent increase between 1960 and 1970 in South Dakota and this trend is expected to accelerate as the State continues to improve its environment, provide more medical services, and apply the latest technologies to its industries. Nonfarm Laborer employment dropped 8.3 percent in the past 10 years and the category is not expected to show any growth even though manufacturing and construction employment does rise. These industries are the principle employers of nonfarm laborers, but these and other industries are switching to labor-saving devices and away from manual labor. The point has already been made that Farm Labor occupations have been suffering severe erosion and this trend is expected to continue.

Personal Income:

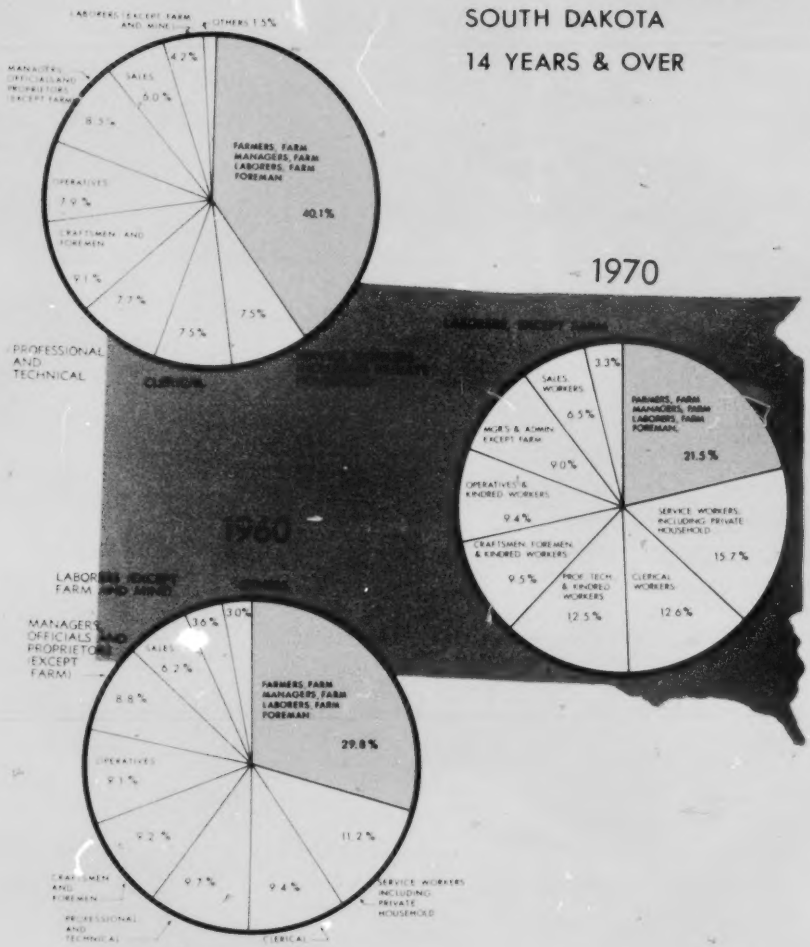
Personal income is a key economic measure that provides a good basis for analyzing economic performance. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, personal income

CHART III

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION GROUP

SOUTH DAKOTA

14 YEARS & OVER



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION

has been going up in South Dakota. A new high was established in 1973 of $3,253.6 million which was over $670 million greater than in 1972 for an increase of 26 percent. With consumer prices rising about 6 percent, this represented a substantial gain in real purchasing power. By comparison, total personal income in the nation rose by 11.7 percent during the same period. This unusual performance was primarily triggered by an outstanding year for Agriculture which accounted for nearly 42 percent of the income from industrial sources, being larger than the contributions of the next three leading sources combined: Government (14.7%), Wholesale and Retail Trade (13.7%) and Services (9.3%). The Wage and Salary category is the major sub-component of personal income. This type of disbursement made up 47.9 percent of personal income in 1973; increasing by about $143 million or 11.6 percent over 1972.

Per Capita Income:

Per capita personal income rose to $4,771 in South Dakota in 1973, thereby gaining second place according to percentage increase in per capita income for the whole nation. A total gain of $970 per capita was posted which resulted in a 25.5 percent increase over 1972. This was the first time that per capita income had topped $4,000 in South Dakota. Even so, South Dakota still was only 95 percent of the national per capita income average, but did hold to the 5 year trend of closing the gap.

Gross State Product:

Measures of total output have become increasingly important in facilitating the analysis of economic conditions in states and the nation.

Perhaps the most inclusive indicator of a state's economic health is its Gross State Product (GSP) which is analagous to the Gross National Product (GNP) of the nation. GSP is an aggregation of the market values of all goods and services produced for final demand in the economy for a given year. It serves as a measure of a state's economic growth and is an important indicator of the historical changes which occur in the total economic activity of the state. The GSP for South Dakota has been calculated using John W. Kendrick and C. Milton Jaycox's "value added" model. Using personal income data obtained from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, the GSP for South Dakota in 1973 was $3,965.1 million which in current dollars was a 54.9 percent increase over GSP in 1970 and a 26.1 percent increase since 1972.[4] Due to the 6.6 percent inflating effect of the current dollar, the real increase in GSP from 1972 to 1973 was 19.5 percent. The major sector in the South Dakota GSP is Agriculture. Any climatic or national/global occurrence which is detrimental to the agricultural sector will have an adverse effect on the economic status of the State. In 1973, the farm sector was the only one to increase its share of GSP. In constant (1958=100) dollars, the 61.8 percent growth of the farm sector surpassed that of the next closest growth sector, Construction (+8.9%) by a factor of seven. The remaining eight sectors' growth ranged from a 1.7 percent increase in Manufacturing to a 2 percent decrease in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities. The principal difference between

[4]"Gross State Product in South Dakota," Michael Hansen, South Dakota Business Review, Business Research Bureau, University of South Dakota, May 1975.

GSP for South Dakota and personal income for the State is business income. Computing the ratio of personal income for South Dakota to that of the U.S. and comparing with the ratio of GSP/GNP, it is observed that the ratios are nearly identical over a 13 year period with the largest discrepancy being 0.01 percent. This suggests that a divergent growth rate does not exist between GSP and personal income for South Dakota.

Exports are Rising:

Throughout the U.S. individual states are becoming more active in the field of international business and South Dakota is no exception. According to figures released by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, South Dakota's agricultural exports increased from $124.4 million in fiscal 1972 to $241.3 million in fiscal 1973, an increase of approximately 94 percent. The greatest expansion took place in the export of flaxseed (+418%). Feed grain exports increased during the same period by 129 percent, followed by soybeans with a 118 percent expansion and protein meal with a 116 percent increase. Wheat and wheat flour exports posted a 97 percent increase over the same period.[5]

Poverty in South Dakota:

The preceding discussion has given the reader a general overview of the composition of the population and socio-economic indicators of the State. The inference must be drawn that South Dakota has been

---

[5]"South Dakota Agricultural Export Earnings Reach Record Levels," Benno Wymar, South Dakota Business Review, Business Research Bureau, University of South Dakota, November, 1973.

making progress toward the general improvement of human existence, but that by economic standards the State is still relatively poor. Unfortunately, not all members of society have been sharing in the increased wealth. Poverty is not unique to South Dakota, but the severity of that poverty mandates that it cannot be dismissed with a few trite statements. There were only a dozen states in the nation that had a greater rate of family poverty as reported in the 1970 Census of Population. There were 23,887 families with incomes below the defined poverty level in the State as reported in 1970. This meant that 14.8 percent of all families were in those circumstances, compared to the U.S. average of 10.7 percent. The breadth of the poverty is illustrated by the fact that only 9 of the State's 67 counties have average family incomes greater than the national poverty line. Poverty is especially pronounced in ten heavily Indian populated counties, ranging from 49.3 percent of families in Washabaugh County to 26.9 percent in Mellette County. Adding unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level to the total persons in poverty level families reveals that 18.7 percent of the total population of South Dakota are living in poverty. Approximately 38 percent of persons in this poor economic situation are under 18 years of age, most of whom are there through the circumstance of having been born poor rather than rich. This fact will most likely affect their educational opportunities, employment opportunities, future earnings, and the state of their health in future years.

For many, the retirement years of 65 and over have not meant enjoyment of the "Golden Years," but only a slide from productive middle-class

solvency to second-class citizen status and even poverty. The 1970 Census showed that 19.8 percent of all persons below the poverty level were 65 years and over and 81.4 percent of those were receiving Social Security. This means that nearly one-third of our senior citizens were in that plight.

If you are a member of a family with a female head the chances are about one in three that your family is below the poverty level.

Nearly 57 percent of the 23,887 families with income below the poverty level are headed by the working poor. They are working for wages or salaries or are self-employed, but do not earn enough to escape the poverty roles. However, their employment does permit them to maintain some semblance of dignity and purpose and does help minimize the poverty level deficit.

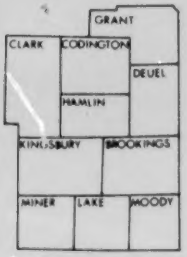
There are many other indicators of poverty that could be delineated, but which are truly outside the present scope of work. Suffice it to say that considerable poverty does exist in South Dakota. Progress has been made, but efforts on all fronts must be coordinated and intensified if there is to be a better tomorrow for all people.

SECTION II

ECONOMIC REGION PROFILES

This section is designed to acquaint the reader with each of the six Economic Regions by presenting a narrative report of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics that combine to form the unique profile of each Economic Region. Reference tables that support the principle features of each profile are presented in Section III.

ECONOMIC REGION I



The ten counties that comprise Economic Region I occupy 6,759 square miles of some of the richest farm land in South Dakota. Cattle, sheep, and hogs are regularly finished in the feed lots of the Region and provide the chief source of farm income. The Region is a heavy producer of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and hay. Some potatoes are grown in Clark County and sweet corn is grown in some areas of Grant County and processed in a local canning plant. Milk production has also become important in Grant County and two cheese plants are located there. The recent completion of a coal fired power plant in Grant County has had a significant impact on the economy of the area. The manufacturing industry has shown considerable growth in the Region in recent years, most of it concentrated in the Region's four urban places of Brookings (Brookings County), Watertown (Codington County), Madison (Lake County) and Milbank (Grant County). The city of Brookings is the home of the land grant college, South Dakota State University, which is the largest institution of higher

education in the State. The University of South Dakota has a campus at Madison and Watertown is the site of the Lake Area Vocational-Technical School. The area is served by interstate highway 29 (I-29), major airlines, and railroads.

The Region sustained a 7 percent decrease in population between 1960 and 1970 with only one county posting an increase. Brookings County's population showed a gain of 10.5 percent, chiefly from the student population of South Dakota State University which is counted as part of the population of the community.

It is estimated that the Region's population in 1973 was 99,020 people which means that 14.5 percent of the State's population resides in Economic Region I. The population is about evenly split by sex with 49.9 percent male and 50.1 percent female. More people are in the 15-19 year age bracket (10.7%) than any other age category. Thirty-seven percent of the population are under the age of 20 years and 13.8 percent are age 65 years and over.

It is estimated that 39 percent of the population lived in an urban setting in 1973 gaining the Region second ranking as the most rural Region in the State. Only 1.1 percent of the population is nonwhite and English is the mother tongue of 79.5 percent of the total population.

Educational attainment measured by years of school completed for the population 25 years and over shows that 44.7 percent of the population have less than 4 years of high school, 32.8 percent are high school graduates, 13.4 percent have 1 to 3 years of college, and 9.1 percent have 4 or more years of college.

There were 37,374 persons in the civilian work force in 1970 and

the labor force participation rate was 53.8 percent, which was slightly below that of the State as a whole; undoubtedly influenced to some extent by the college student population of the Region. Employment reached 36,145 in 1970 and the unemployment rate stood at 3.3 percent; which was below the State level of 3.7 percent. There is evidence of considerable underemployment in the Region as measured by the percent of workers age 14 years and over who worked less than 40 weeks in 1969 as reported in the 1970 Census of Population. The Region showed 34.4 percent working less than 40 weeks compared with the State rate of 32.2 percent and the U.S. figure of 28.3 percent. This would indicate that the Region had relatively greater underutilization of labor resources. However, this judgment is modified when it is remembered that in counties with a large student population, such as Brookings, that many people work part-time by choice, not necessarily because they cannot find full-time work.

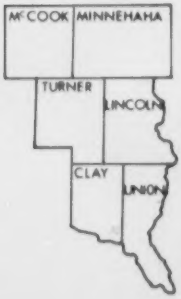
Employment in the Region rose to 39,845 in 1973, which accounted for 15.1 percent of total employment in the State. The Service industry was the largest employer, accounting for 31 percent of all jobs. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery employment ranked second with 27.4 percent and Wholesale and Retail Trade was next, chalking up 19.6 percent of the employment opportunities.

Total personal income grew from $262.9 million in 1969 to $478.6 million in 1973 to post an impressive 82 percent increase, the largest precentage increase of any Region. Per capita personal income climbed to $4,833 in 1973 which was $62 above the State average, but still only about 96 percent of the national figure. It is interesting to

note that Economic Region I in 1973 accounted for 14.5 percent of the State's population, 15.1 percent of the employment and 14.7 percent of the total personal income.

In 1970, 14.2 percent of all persons living in the Region were below the poverty level compared with the State rate of 18.7 percent. In fact, Economic Region I had the second lowest poverty rate among the six Regions. However, it is noteworthy that 24.8 percent of all persons below the poverty level in the Region were senior citizens 65 years and over. This was the second highest poverty rate for that age group of all the Regions. It is also significant that 24.3 percent of the persons in poverty were receiving social security benefits. The Region also contained 14.5 percent of the State's impoverished families. Of the Region's 24,292 families, 14.2 percent were below the poverty level. A total of 1,572 of the Region's families had a female head and 26.9 percent of those families were below the poverty level.

ECONOMIC REGION II



Six counties in southeastern South Dakota comprise Economic Region II. Most of the eastern boundary of the Region is also the boundary line separating South Dakota and Iowa, conforming to the course of the Big Sioux River as it winds its way to converge with the Missouri River at Sioux City, Iowa. The southern boundary of the Region is the Missouri River separating South Dakota and Nebraska. There were 146,654 people occupying the 3,433 square miles of land area in the Region in 1970, making it the fastest growing population area in the State (+5.2% over 1960). This Region is also the most densely populated in the State with 42.7 persons per square mile in 1970. In the 1960-1970 decade, the counties of Clay (+19.6%) and Minnehaha (10.0%) posted population increases. Vermillion is the county seat of Clay County and also the home of the University of South Dakota whose student body contributed the bulk of the county's population increase in the decade. Vermillion is one of the Region's three urban places. South Dakota's only SMSA is the Sioux Falls SMSA which includes all of

Minnehaha County. Sioux Falls, the county seat of Minnehaha County, is the State's largest city and the economic heart of the State. It is a primary wholesale and retail trade center as well as the hub of manufacturing, transportation and communications. Just outside of Sioux Falls is the Earth Resources Observation Systems Data Center (EROS Data Center) which is unique in the world. It interprets, processes, and sells photographic imagery gathered by orbiting satellites from space that monitors the environment of the land mass of the entire world.

Joe Foss Field in conjunction with the Costello Air Terminal combine to form the Sioux Falls Regional Airport, one of the superior air terminals in the nation. Three major commercial airlines provide service to Sioux Falls and the region through these facilities. Three railroads, eighteen motor freight carriers and four bus lines serve Sioux Falls and the area. Interstate Highways 29 and 90 as well as several other U.S. highways link Sioux Falls with other areas of the State and nation.

Several colleges and the Southeast Area Vocational-Technical School are located in Sioux Falls as well as the State School For The Deaf and the State Penitentiary. Two large community hospitals, a Crippled Children's Hospital, and a Veterans Administration Hospital provide the entire area with excellent medical facilities. A goodly portion of the economic activity of Sioux Falls and the rest of the Region is tied to agriculture. The largest private employer in the State is a meat processing firm located in Sioux Falls. Livestock and livestock products are the greatest contributors to total cash farm income.

The soil is very fertile and abundant crops of corn, soybeans, oats, wheat, sorghum, and hay are grown in the Region.

The 1973 population is estimated at 150,612 earning its top ranking as the most heavily populated Region. This means that over 22 percent of the State's population resides within approximately 9 percent of the counties. Males comprise 48.6 percent and females 51.4 percent of the population.

The 15-19 year old age bracket is the largest single age bracket and contains 10.3 percent of the population. Approximately 42 percent of the total population are in the prime employment years of 25 through 64. The younger portion of this category, those 25-44 years of age, made up 22.8 percent of the total population in 1973 and is expected to show the greatest growth in the next 10 years. This group contains the parents with children in school, the achievers, the buyers of new homes and cars and other goods and services. The older portion, those 45-64 years of age made up 19.1 percent of the total population in 1973. This is the middle-aged group with grown children and most of their heavy expenditures behind them. Most have their home mortgage paid off or nearly so. Most are fairly-well set in their jobs and perhaps even have a savings account. This group is not expected to grow much in total size over the next 10 years. It is estimated that 11.6 percent of the population of the Region was 65 years and over in 1973 of hiwch nearly 58 percent were female. According to the 1970 Census, 13.8 percent of the total population of the Region were living below the poverty level. This was the lowest poverty rate among the Regions. However, 1 out of every 4 persons below the poverty level were 65 years or older which was the highest poverty rate for senior

citizens in the State. It is also noted that 25.9 percent of persons below the poverty level were receiving social security.

With 65.2 percent of the Region's 1973 population in the Sioux Falls SMSA, it is not surprising that 61 percent of the total population is classified urban and 39 percent rural. Less than one percent of the population is nonwhite and 77.9 percent claim English as the mother tongue.

An estimated 80,577 persons age 25 years and over lived in Economic Region II in 1973. Of this population, 38.2 percent had less than 4 years of high school, 36 percent had graduated from high school, and 15.1 percent had 1 to 3 years of college. A greater proportion of the population had 4 or more years of college (10.7%) than was true of any other Region.

In 1970, there were 57,669 in the civilian work force and the labor force participation rate was 57.4 percent which was higher than the State rate of 55.7 percent. Employment in 1970 stood at 55,539 and unemployment matched the State rate of 3.7 percent. Underemployment as measured by the percent working less than 40 weeks per year was slightly higher than for the State as a whole, attributable at least in part to the sizeable student population in the Region who choose to work only part-time.

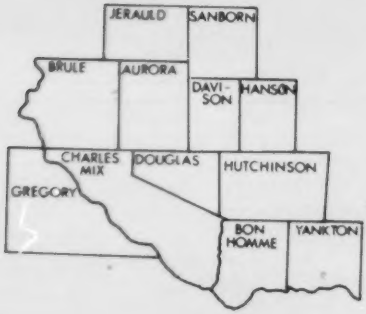
Employment in 1973 rose to 61,225 which represented 23 percent of the total jobs in the State. The Service industry accounted for 30.8 percent of the employment in the Region, followed by Wholesale and Retail Trade (23.5%) and Manufacturing at 12.9 percent. Comparing Region II employment by industrial sector with the other Regions it

is seen that Region II is the leading employer in Manufacturing with 43.2 percent of the State's total manufacturing employment. The Region also ranks number 1 in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate employment (30.5 percent of State total), Transportation, Communication and Other Public Utilities (29.5%), Wholesale and Retail Trade (25.9%), and Services (23.7%). Region II is a close second to Economic Region VI in Construction employment with approximately one-fifth of the State's construction workers.

Total personal income grew by 51.3 percent between 1969 and 1973, rising from $475.8 million to $720.1 million. Slightly over 22 percent of South Dakota's total personal income in 1973 was generated in Region II. Per capita income rose to $4,781 in 1973 which was $10 above the State average, but still only 94.8 percent of the U.S. figure. It is estimated that in 1973, Economic Region II held 22.1 percent of the State's population, provided 23 percent of the employment opportunities, and contributed 22.1 percent of the total personal income.

According to the 1970 Census, the Region had 16.9 percent of the State's families with income below the poverty level. This means that 11.2 percent of all the families in Region II were below the poverty line. While not satisfying, this family poverty rate was the lowest of any Region in the State. Approximately 7.5 percent of the Region's families have a female head and of those, over 32 percent have family income below the poverty level.

ECONOMIC REGION III



The twelve counties of Economic Region III occupy 7,909 square miles of land, mostly in the fertile James River Basin. Eleven of the counties are east and north of the Missouri River and one, Gregory County, is west of the Missouri on the fringe of the Great Plains. For centuries the Missouri River had been a meandering river that crested in the spring of the year and caused serious flooding downstream. After years of planning and conflict among various interest groups, federal legislation (the Pick-Sloan Plan) was passed which provided for the construction of four rolled-earth multi-purpose dams on the main stem of the Missouri River in South Dakota. Two of these dams are located in Region III. Fort Randall Dam links Charles Mix County and Gregory County at Pickstown. Completed in 1956, the dam's embankment forms the right-of-way for U.S. Highways 18 and 281. The waters impounded by Fort Randall Dam form the 140 mile-long Lake Francis Case. Gavins Point Dam located several miles west of the city of Yankton in Yankton County links South Dakota with Nebraska. The 30

mile long reservoir created by this dam is known as Lewis and Clark Lake. Both of these dams are of considerable economic importance to South Dakota as well as to out-of-state communities. Used in a coordinated fashion with other main stem dams and reservoirs they serve as water storage areas to control flooding and to maintain navigational depths in the lower reaches of the Missouri River. Being multi-purpose, they also produce hydro-electric power which is distributed through an elaborate transmission line network to numerous communities both in South Dakota and out-of-state. The reservoir waters also are important to irrigation and the entire area has been enjoying increasing popularity as a recreation and leisure playground. It would appear that the socio-economic potential created by these dams and reservoirs has just been scratched. These facilities are expected to make an even greater contribution to the economy and the quality of life in the years ahead.

Although Agriculture is not the largest employer in the Region, it is the principle source of personal income. Livestock and livestock products account for the bulk of cash farm income. The major crops are corn, oats, sorghum, wheat, and hay.

The Region contains only two urban areas, Yankton (Yankton County) and Mitchell (Davison County). Both of these cities gained in population between 1960 and 1970 and this growth was large enough to offset population losses in the rural areas of their counties with the net result that only these two of the Region's 12 counties gained in population in the decade of the '60's: Yankton County up 8.5 percent and Davison +3.8 percent. On balance, Region III sustained a 5.6

percent decrease in population for the period. Yankton is the home of two colleges, has excellent medical facilities and is the site of the South Dakota Human Services Center. Mitchell, served by east-west Interstate 90 is the home of the world famous tourist attraction, the Corn Palace. It has one private institution of higher education and an excellent Area Vocational-Technical School. Most of the growth in the Region's manufacturing employment has taken place in these two urban areas in the past 10 years. Springfield in Bon Homme County is the location of The University of South Dakota at Springfield. The location of a sizeable industrial firm at Springfield has had a significant economic impact on the area within the past several years. Freeman in Hutchinson County has a Junior College and Plankinton in Aurora County is the site of the South Dakota Training School for juveniles. Region III is served by commercial airlines, railroads, and coast-to-coast motor freight carriers.

It is estimated that the 1973 population of Region III was 96,720 of whom 49.1 percent were male and 50.9 percent female. Nearly 37 percent of the population are under 20 years of age and 14.6 percent are 65 years and over. It is estimated that 2,088 nonwhites (2.2 percent of the population) lived in Region III in 1973. Charles Mix County has a relatively higher percentage of nonwhites than other counties of the Region because of the Yankton Indian Reservation centered in the Wagner area. English is the mother tongue of 71.7 percent of the population, followed by German at 14.8 percent.

Over 70 percent of the population is classified as rural, thereby making Region III the second most rural Region in South Dakota. Based

on years of school completed for the population 25 years and over, educational attainment appears to be somewhat lower in Region III than in the other Regions. For example, 50.5 percent of that population has completed less than 4 years of high school, which is an even higher percentage than in the heavily Indian populated Region V (47.0%). Conversely, this indicates that 49.5 percent of the 25 year and over population have a high school education or higher which is the lowest attainment of the six Regions.

In 1970 there were 37,140 persons in the civilian work force of whom 974 or 2.6 percent were unemployed. This unemployment rate was less than for any other Region and considerably below the State rate of 3.7 percent. Although there is evidence of some underemployment as indicated by 29.2 percent of workers who worked less than 40 weeks, the Region showed less underemployment than any other area of the State and just slightly more underemployment than the U.S. average of 28.3 percent. The labor force participation rate for Region III was 55.2 percent compared with 55.7 percent for the State. There undoubtedly was some "hidden unemployment"--those who had given up looking for work--but probably not at any greater rate than elsewhere in the State. With the lowest unemployment rate, lowest underemployment, no greater "hidden unemployment" than elsewhere in the State, and with a labor force participation rate quite comparable to that of the State as a whole, it would appear that the residents of Region III are quite well off. However, a consideration of some poverty statistics indicate that not everyone is sharing abundantly in the fruits of labor. According to the 1970 Census, over 23 percent of all persons in Region III were living in poverty as compared with the State rate of 18.7 percent. This

was the second highest poverty rate of the six Regions--topped only by Region V. Region III contained only 14.7 percent of all families in the State, but had more families with income below the poverty level than any other Region, 4,477 poverty-stricken families, which accounted for 18.7 percent of all such families in the State. Those 4,477 poverty families represented 18.8 percent of all the families living in Region III. The mean family income of those families below the poverty level was $1,729 which was the lowest of the six Regions. Over 30 percent of the families with a female head were living in deep poverty and 22 percent of the persons below the poverty level were 65 years or older. From the foregoing it is obvious that many in Region III are working and struggling to make a living, but are not earning enough income to escape the ravages of poverty. Couple lower educational attainment levels with considerable dependency upon farm labor employment and season with low wages and invariably poverty will be present.

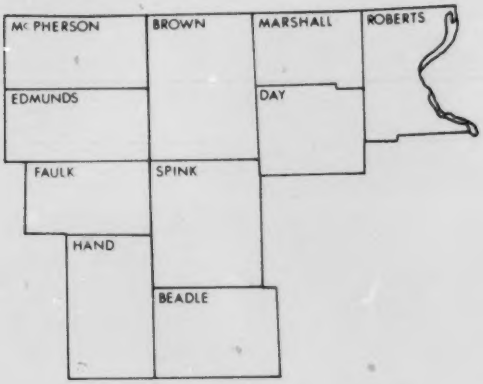
The employment estimate for 1973 in Region III is 39,869 persons, representing 15.1 percent of total employment in the State. The Service industry employs the most people in the Region (29.8% of total employment), followed by the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries industry with 28 percent of the jobs. Region III is second only to Region IV in Agricultural employment by reason of contributing 19.5 percent of the total State employment in this industrial sector. Wholesale and Retail Trade is the third largest employer in Region III, accounting for 21 percent of the Region's employment.

Personal income in the Region rose from $285.4 million in 1969 to $456.4 million in 1973, an increase of 59.9 percent. Just over 14

percent of South Dakota's total personal income in 1973 was contributed by Region III. Per capita income rose to $4,718 in 1973, second lowest of the six Regions. This was $53 below the State figure and 93.6 percent of U.S. per capita income.

In summation, for the year 1973, it is estimated that Economic Region III contained 14.2 percent of the State's population, 15.1 percent of the employment, and generated 14 percent of total personal income. It also contained 14.7 percent of the families in South Dakota and 18.7 percent of the State's poverty stricken families.

ECONOMIC REGION IV



The ten counties of Economic Region IV occupy 12,153 square miles of fertile farm land extending from central South Dakota north to the North Dakota border and east to the Minnesota state line. The general topography of the northeast portion of the Region is characterized by rolling hills and numerous lakes. Much of the remainder of the Region lies in the fertile James River Basin. The entire area provides excellent habitat for waterfowl and upland game birds and some of the best fishing to be found anywhere. Diversified farming is the main enterprise of the Region and includes the raising of wheat, corn, flax, barley, sorghum, rye, and hay as well as livestock production.

Roberts County in the northeast corner of the State is the site of the former Sisseton-Wahpeton Indian Reservation and most of the nonwhites of the Region still reside in this area. Redfield State Hospital and School established in 1902 is located in Spink County. Aberdeen, the

county seat of Brown County is a major trading center for the northern portion of the Region and is the third largest city in South Dakota. There are two colleges, and a vocational school located in Aberdeen and the Area Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is headquarterer there. The Employment Security Division of the South Dakota Department of Labor is also officed in Aberdeen. Aberdeen and the surrounding area is served by a commercial airline, three railroads, a dozen motor freight carriers and two intercity bus lines. It lies at the junction of U.S. Highways 12 and 281. Huron, the county seat of Beadle County is a major trade and distribution center for east central South Dakota and is the fourth largest city in the State. It is the home of the South Dakota State Fair and has a private coeducational college. Huron and the area is served by commercial airline, several railroads, four motor freight carriers, and an intercity bus line. It lies at the junction of U.S. Highway 14 and State Highway 37.

The Region contained four urban places in 1970. Ranked according to size they were: Aberdeen (26,476), Huron (14,299), Sisseton (3,094) and Redfield (2,943). In the decade 1960-1970 the Region declined in population by 4.8 percent which was just slightly less than the 5 percent loss of the previous decade. Only Brown County posted a gain (+8.2%), made possible because the growth in the city of Aberdeen more than compensated for population losses in the rest of the county. The population of Huron increased slightly, but not nearly enough to offset losses sustained in the rest of Beadle County. The populations of Sisseton (Roberts County) and Redfield (Spink County) both declined, thereby contributing to the already falling populations of the rural areas of their respective counties.

It is estimated that 115,752 people resided in Region IV in 1973, which is slightly more than half of one percent growth since 1970. In terms of total population, Region IV has the third largest population of the six Regions and accounts for 17 percent of the State's population. The population is split 42.1 percent urban and 57.9 percent rural and 49 percent male and 51 percent female. More people are in the 15-19 year age bracket (10.1%) than any other single age category. Thirty-seven percent of the population are under the age of 20 years and 13.6 percent are 65 years and over. Nearly 56 percent of those over 65 years are female.

In 1973 an estimated 2,784 nonwhites lived in the Region which was 2.4 percent of the total population. As elsewhere in the State, nearly all of the nonwhites were Indian. English was the mother tongue of 71.8 percent of the population, followed by German with 16.7 percent.

Educational attainment measured by years of school completed for the population age 25 years and over indicates that 46.4 percent of the reference population (63,962 persons) have less than 4 years of high school, 30.9 percent are high school graduates, 14.2 percent have 1 to 3 years of college, and 8.5 percent have 4 or more years of college.

There were 42,877 persons in the civilian work force in 1970 and the unemployment rate was 3.2 percent. The 1970 labor force participation rate stood at 54.4 percent which was below the State rate of 55.7 percent, undoubtedly influenced to some extent by the enrollments on the three college campuses in the Region. Employment in 1970 was 41,502. Underemployment as measured by the percent working less than 40 weeks in 1969 was slightly less than that of the State as a whole.

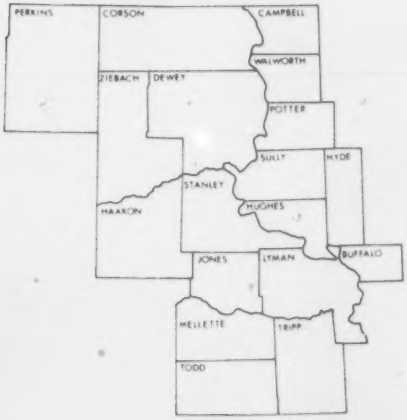
Employment in 1973 for the Region is estimated at 45,752 which accounted for 17.3 percent of total employment in the State. Services accounted for 28.3 percent of all jobs in the Region, followed by Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries at 25.7 percent and Wholesale and Retail Trade at 20.9 percent. More people are employed in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries in Region IV than in any other Region, accounting for 20.5 percent of the State's employment in that industrial category.

Total personal income increased from $338.1 million in 1969 to $584.4 million in 1973, a hefty 72.8 percent growth. Per capita income climbed to $5,048 in 1973 which was the second highest per capita income of the six Regions and $277 higher than the State per capita income. The 1973 per capita income of Region IV was also 100.1 percent of the U.S. figure for that year.

Economic Region IV in 1973 accounted for 17 percent of the State's population, 17.3 percent of the employment, and 18 percent of the total personal income.

In 1970, one out of five persons living in the Region were below the poverty level which was the third highest rate in South Dakota. Almost 20 percent of those below the poverty level were 65 years and over. Nearly 21 percent of those below the poverty level were receiving social security. In 1970, 4,114 of the Region's 28,186 families had income below the poverty level--14.6 percent of all families. A total of 1,972 of the families had a female head and of those in that circumstance, 31 percent were below the poverty level.

ECONOMIC REGION V



The largest Region in South Dakota in terms of area is Economic Region V. This Region occupies a total of 25,278 square miles of land in a central tier of 18 counties that span the State from the North Dakota border to the Nebraska line. The Missouri River flows in a southernly direction through the Region, with seven of the counties located to the east of the River in a transitional zone where the topography relinquishes the flat characteristics of the prairie plains and becomes hill country. West of the Missouri River the land assumes the characteristics identified with the Great Plains; level and rolling tablelands interspersed with high buttes, rough canyons, ridges, and ravines. Important tributaries that cross the region and empty into the Missouri are the Cheyenne, Bad, and White Rivers. There is some diversified farming in the Region, especially in the eastern counties and along the rivers. Vast amounts of wheat are grown in some sections

of the Region, but in the main this is ranch country. Livestock raising and grazing is the principle enterprise of the entire area.

There are five Indian Reservations located in the Region: Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, Rosebud, Lower Brule, and Crow Creek. In 1970, 40 percent of the nonwhite population of the State resided in Region V, almost all of whom were Indian.

The population center of South Dakota is located in the northeast corner of Buffalo County about 7.8 miles northeast of Gann Valley. The State Capitol is located at Pierre in Hughes County. Two commercial airlines serve the area through the Pierre airport. There is also rail transportation, several motor freight carriers, and an intercity bus line serving the area. Interstate Highway 90 and U.S. Highways 212 and 18 provide east-west linkage with the rest of the State.

Region V contains two of the four multi-purpose dams constructed on the main stem of the Missouri River under the Pick-Sloan Plan of 1944. These dams provide flood control, hydro-electric power, irrigation, and recreation-leisure benefits for residents of the Region, other South Dakotans, and countless others in the nation. Oahe Dam is located approximately 6 miles northwest of Pierre and connects Hughes and Stanley Counties. Construction began in 1948 and the dam was completed in 1962. Billed as the largest rolled-earth dam in the world, it is 245 feet high, 9,300 feet long and 3,500 feet wide at the base. Its impounded waters form Lake Oahe which is 231 miles long and provides 2,250 miles of shoreline suitable for recreational purposes. Big Bend Dam, located about 85 water miles downstream from Oahe Dam at Fort Thompson, was the last dam to be built under the Pick-Sloan Plan.

Construction began in 1959 and initial hydro-electric power generation began in 1964. The rolled-earth dam is 95 feet high, 10,570 feet long and 1,200 feet wide at the base. Lake Sharpe, the reservoir created by the impounded waters has 200 miles of shoreline. These two dams and the two downstream sister dams, Fort Randall Dam and Gavins Point Dam are of great importance to the entire Missouri River Basin. Frequently referred to as "The Great Lakes of South Dakota," the lakes have shown steady growth as a tourist attraction even though only a fraction of their potential has been developed to date.

Although Region V occupied one-third of the State's total land area in 1970, it contained only 78,957 persons, 11.9 percent of the total population. As a result, the Region had the lowest population density in the State - 3.1 persons per square mile. The Region sustained a 7.7 percent loss in population between 1960 and 1970, thereby recording the largest percentage decrease of any Region. Only two of the 18 counties registered population increases during the decade of the '60's, both of them Indian Reservation Counties. Todd County, which is the Rosebud Indian Reservation, posted a 41.7 percent increase which was the largest county population increase in the State. Buffalo County, site of the Crow Creek Indian Reservation, grew by 12.4 percent.

There were three urban places in the Region in 1970: Pierre (Hughes County), Mobridge (Walworth County), and Winner (Tripp County). Both Mobridge and Winner enjoyed modest population increases, but not enough to offset population losses in the remainder of their respective counties. Pierre, the largest urban place in the Region with a 1970 population of 9,699 persons, dropped in population from 1960 and thus

added to the falling population of the rest of the county with the net result that Hughes County decreased in population by 8.6 percent. This was in marked contrast to the 56.9 percent increase that the county enjoyed from 1950 to 1960. Even more dramatic, Stanley County just across the Missouri River to the west of Hughes County, gained in population by 98.8 percent between 1950 and 1960, but suffered a 39.8 percent decrease in population between 1960 and 1970. Fort Pierre in Stanley County was listed as an urban area in 1960, but dropped out of the urban ranks in 1970. These occurrences were directly related to the construction of Oahe Dam. The economy boomed as the dam construction workers and their families swelled the population and stretched the facilities of the area during the 1950's and early '60's. Once the dam was completed, the workers moved away to other employment opportunities and the economy returned to more normal growth patterns.

It is estimated that the 1973 population of Region V was 81,494 persons which was 12 percent of the state total. The population is 49.8 percent male and 50.2 percent female. More persons are in the 10-14 year age bracket (11.2%) than in any other single age category. Slightly more than 42 percent of the population are under 20 years old and 10.3 percent are 65 years and over. It is noted that a greater proportion of the Region's population are under age 20 and a smaller proportion are 65 years and over than is true for the State as a whole. This reinforces the observation that Indian birth rates are higher than for the white population and that the age expectancy of Indians is considerably lower than for whites. According to the 1970 Census the average number of persons per household in Region V was 3.45; which was higher than for any other Region and compares with the 3.18 persons

per household for the State. Within Region V in 1970, the predominantly Indian populated counties had the following number of persons per household: Todd (4.40), Ziebach (4.25), Buffalo (4.17), Corson (3.87) and Dewey (3.87).

It is estimated that 15,212 nonwhites lived in Region V in 1973 which represented 18.7 percent of the Region's total population. Almost all of these were Indian people, giving the Region the highest nonwhite total population ratio of any Region. Approximately 40 percent of all the nonwhites in South Dakota in 1973 lived in Region V. English was the mother tongue of 73 percent of the population, but the All Other mother tongue category accounted for 16 percent, most of which was Lakota, the language of the Sioux Indian.

Region V is the most rural Region in the State with 76.4 percent classified as rural and 23.6 percent urban.

It is estimated that 41,370 persons were 25 years and over in 1973. Of that population, 47 percent have less than 4 years of high school, 31.6 percent are high school graduates, 13.2 percent have 1-3 years of college, and 8.2 percent have 4 or more years of college. These Region educational attainment ratios do not fully portray the ecucational plight of the Indian population. Using the Rosebud Reservation in Todd County as an example, the 1970 Census[6] showed that there were 1,991 Indian persons age 25 years or more. Of that group, 76.6 percent had less than 4 years of high school, 15.2 percent had graduated from high school, 7.8 percent had 1-3 years of college, and 0.4 percent had 4 or

---

[6]1970 Census of Population, Subject Report PC(2)-1F, American Indian, p. 143.

more years of college. This low educational attainment is representative of the other reservation areas of the Region and State and emphasizes that lack of education is both a symptom of and a contributer to the deep poverty of the Indian people.

There were 29,109 persons in the civilian work force in 1970 and the labor force participation rate was 58.1 percent which was higher than the State rate of 55.7 percent. Employment in 1970 reached 27,838 and the unemployment rate was 4.4 percent, which was the second highest unemployment rate of any Region. The heavily Indian populated counties had greater employment problems than the total Region as illustrated by the following unemployment rates: Todd (13.5%), Buffalo (11.4%), Ziebach (10.3%), Corson (9.7%), Mellette (5.3%) and Dewey (4.4%). Underemployment as measured by the percent of workers who worked less than 40 weeks was placed at 31 percent which was below the State rate. However, a great deal of underemployment existed among the Indian populations of Todd County (44.9%) and Ziebach(42.0%).

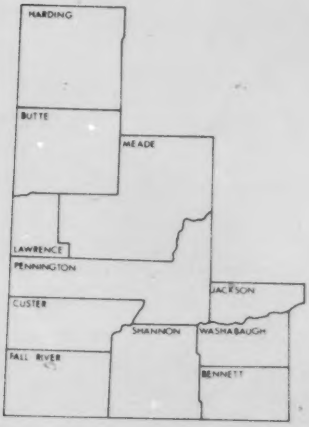
Region employment estimates for 1973 place the number of employed at 30,687 persons which accounts for 11.6 percent of employment in the State. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries employment provides 31.3 percent of the job opportunities in the Region, followed by the Service industry at 26.8 percent and Wholesale and Retail Trade at 16.7 percent. Public Administration employment accounts for a greater proportion of Region V's employment (8.3%) than it does for any other Region. In fact, the Public Administration sector of Region V accounts for 18.7 percent of all the jobs in Public Administration in South Dakota. This is primarily influenced by the presence of the State Capitol in Pierre and the bureaucracies associated with the five Indian Reservations.

Total personal income increased from $227.8 million in 1969 to $413.6 million in 1973, a gain of 81.6 percent. Region V per capita income was the highest in the State in 1973, $5,075, which reflected the favorable market prices enjoyed by agriculture in general and the beef industry in particular. This was 100.7 percent of the U.S. per capita income in 1973.

A brief recapitulation shows that in 1973, Economic Region V held 12 percent of the population of South Dakota, 40 percent of the non-white population, 11.6 percent of the employment, and contributed 12.7 percent of the total personal income.

The Region also had the greatest poverty in the State. The 1970 Census indicated 24.2 percent of all persons living in the Region were below the poverty level compared with the State rate of 18.7 percent. Of the 18,634 families in the Region in 1970, 19.4 percent had family income below the poverty level. Of those families with a female head, 45.2 percent were living in poverty. The percent of persons below the poverty level that were 65 years or older was only 13 percent which was the lowest rate of any Region. Short life expectancy of the Indian population enters into this statistic.

ECONOMIC REGION VI



The 11 counties making up Economic Region VI occupy 20,426 square miles of western South Dakota. Harding County in the northwest corner of the State borders to the north on North Dakota and to the west on Montana. Butte County borders on the west with both Montana and Wyoming. Lawrence, Pennington, and Custer Counties border to the west on Wyoming. Fall River County in the southwest corner of the State borders to the west with Wyoming and to the south with Nebraska.

The eastern portion of the Region is a continuation of the rolling topography of the Great Plains which as one travels westward merges into the mountainous terrain known as the Black Hills which range in a north-south direction for 125 miles along South Dakota's western border. North of the Black Hills in Butte, Harding, and Meade Counties the topography is primarily tableland punctuated by picturesque buttes and stratified canyons.

Region VI is an unusually scenic area and each year attracts literally millions of tourists from across the nation and around the world. A travel study conducted in the Summer of 1972 showed that 78 percent of the out-of-state travel parties who had a South Dakota destination named Region VI as that destination.[7] Western South Dakota is the main attraction for out-of-state travelers and the "tourist-serving industry" is big business in this part of the State.

It is beyond the scope of this profile to describe every wonder of this fascinating country, but a few must be mentioned to illustrate the majesty and magnitudes of this historic area. Mount Rushmore National Memorial, the "Shrine to Democracy" covers 1,278 acres in the Black Hills. From the granite face of 6,000 foot Mount Rushmore, the heads of four Presidents - George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln survey the countryside. The work was authorized in 1925 and completed in 1941. Each head is 60 feet high, carved to the scale of men 465 feet tall. The faces were formed by drilling and blasting and by cutting with jackhammers, the actual work performed by ex-miners in swing seats. Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, died six months before the project was completed, leaving the final work to be completed by his son, Lincoln Borglum. The Black Hills National Forest and the Custer National Forest contain over 1.4 million acres of mountainous, lake-dotted terrain. Trout streams, waterfalls, crystal caves, and magnificent pines make this a mecca for

---

[7] Out-Of-State Travelers in South Dakota. June, July, August, 1972. Published by the Business Research Bureau, University of South Dakota in cooperation with the Communications Division, South Dakota Department of Highways and the U.S. Department of Transportation, May 1973.

outdoorsmen and tourists. Here are the reminders of the gold rush era; here lived and died such fabled characters as Calamity Jane, Wild Bill Hickok, Deadwood Dick and Preacher Smith.

Wind Cave National Park, over 28,000 acres, was established in 1903 and was the State's first area to be included in the National Park System. Wind Cave itself is a series of subterranean passages and rooms, some lined with colorful calcite crystal formations, others with "frostwork." The cave derives its name from the whistling sounds which escape from openings at the ground surface, believed to be caused by changes in atmospheric pressure.

Badlands National Monument covers approximately 112,000 acres in southeast Pennington County and southwest Jackson County. It was established in 1939 to preserve a unique region noted for its color-banded erosions and the fossil remains of prehistoric animals that frequented the area over 40 million years ago.

The largest State park, Custer State Park, covers more than 100,000 acres of pines, grassland, and pinnacles. It is the home of over a thousand free-roaming buffalo, as well as elk, pronghorn antelope, deer, coyotes, and prairie dog towns.

The Pine Ridge Indian Reservation is located in Shannon and Washabaugh Counties to the south and east of the Black Hills. This is one of the largest Indian Reservations in the United States and the largest in South Dakota. The 1970 Census showed 8,280 Indians living on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

Rapid City (Pennington County) is the second largest city in South Dakota with a 1970 population of 43,836 persons. It is the home of the

South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, an Area Vocational School, a private business college, the State Cement Plant, and Ellsworth Airforce Base, one of the largest Airforce Bases in the United States.

Spearfish (Lawrence County) is the location of Black Hills State College. The twin cities of Deadwood-Lead are also in Lawrence County. Both of them figured prominently in the gold rush that followed the discovery of gold in the Black Hills in 1874 and the wide-open, rough and tumble goings-on of a frontier mining community was cast into legend and survives to this day. The Homestake Mine at Lead, opened in 1878, is today the second largest private employer in South Dakota, the only major straight gold producer in the U.S. and the largest gold mine in the western hemisphere.

Sturgis (Meade County) has an Area Vocational School and is the location of the Fort Meade Veterans Administration Hospital. Another Veterans Administration Hospital is located at Hot Springs in the southern Black Hills.

The Region is served by three commercial airlines utilizing the Rapid City Regional Airport, several railroads, coast-to-coast motor freight transport, four intercity bus lines, Interstate Highway 90 and U.S. Highways 14, 16, 18, and 85.

According to the 1970 Census, the Region contains 9 urban places which accounts for nearly 35 percent of all the urban places in South Dakota. Their names and 1970 populations are as follows: Rapid City (43,836), Ellsworth (5,805-unincorporated), Lead (5,420), Spearfish (4,661), Sturgis (4,536), Hot Springs (4,434), Belle Fourche (4,236), Villa Ranchaero (3,171-unincorporated), Pine Ridge (2,768-unincorporated).

Deadwood was listed as an urban place in 1960, but dropped from urban status in 1970.

The population of Region VI was 129,911 persons in 1970, a gain of 3.1 percent over the 1960 total. Six of the eleven counties posted increases in the 1960-1970 period. The largest increase was in Meade County which grew by 41.3 percent. This growth is closely associated with dependent housing construction related to Ellsworth Airforce Base personnel and Rapid City urban growth into the suburban Black Hawk and Piedmont areas. The Pine Ridge Indian Reservation counties also posted sizeable percentage increases in population: Shannon County (+36.6%) and Washabaugh (+33.3%), which was a complete turn-around for Washabaugh which lost a similar percentage between 1950 and 1960. Lawrence, Pennington, and Bennett Counties had modest population increases in the 1960-1970 decade of 2.2 percent, 2 percent, and 1.2 percent respectively. Three of the five counties that dropped in population sustained relatively large percentage decreases: Fall River (-29.8%), Jackson (-22.9%), and Harding (-21.8%).

It is estimated that the 1973 population of Region VI was 138,301 persons or 20.3 percent of the State estimate. This is the only Region where the male population exceeds the female population, 50.4 percent male and 49.6 percent female. This is primarily due to the presence of Ellsworth Airforce Base. The largest single age category is the 10-14 year bracket which contains 10.3 percent of the population. Those under the age of 20 years account for 39.5 percent of the population and those 65 and over represent 9.6 percent.

It is estimated that 61.1 percent of the Region's population lives in an urban setting and 38.9 percent are rural residents. Although

fewer in absolute numbers than the urban population of Region II, from a total Region population standpoint, Region VI has a slightly greater proportion of its population in the urban classification than has Region II.

Estimates for 1973 indicate that 15,535 nonwhite persons live in Region VI accounting for 40.8 percent of all nonwhites in the State. The nonwhite population represents 11.2 percent of the total population of Region VI. Well over half of the nonwhite population reside on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in Shannon and Washabaugh Counties. English is the mother tongue of 80 percent of the population.

Educational attainment of the 70,815 people age 25 years and over as measured by years of school completed indicate that 37.8 percent have completed less than 4 years of high school, 36.2 percent are high school graduates, 15.5 percent have had 1 to 3 years of college, and 10.5 percent have completed 4 or more years of college. For the Indian population of the Pine Ridge Reservation, academic attainment isn't nearly as impressive. Based on the 1970 Census, 77.2 percent had less than 4 years of high school, 17.3 percent had graduated from high school, 3.9 percent had 1 to 3 years of college, and 1.6 percent had 4 or more years of college. For this population group age 25 and over, the median school years completed was 9 years. Linking low educational attainment with limited employment opportunities and low wage rates, it is not surprising to find a labor force participation rate of only 45.6 percent, an unemployment rate of 16.2 percent and that 55.4 percent of all persons were below the poverty level.

Returning to the Region as a whole, there were 45,191 persons in the civilian work force in 1970 and the labor force participation rate

was 55.6 percent which was on a par with the State figure. There were 42,907 employed in 1970 and the unemployment rate was 5.1 percent which was considerably above the State average of 3.7 percent. There was above average underemployment in the Region which was particularly severe in Shannon County, heart of the Pine Ridge Reservation.

Employment in 1973 is estimated at 47,301 persons which was 17.9 percent of total employment in the State. The Service industry is the largest employer, accounting for 31.7 percent of the Region's employment opportunities. Wholesale and Retail Trade ranks second with 21.6 percent of employment and Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries employment accounts for 12.8 percent of the jobs. Most of the Agricultural employment is associated with cattle grazing although considerable wheat is grown in some sections, especially Bennett County. The Forestry industry is a very important employer in the Region with most of the State's lumbering activities centering in the Black Hills area.

It is estimated that over 86 percent of all of the Mining activity in South Dakota takes place in Region VI. In addition to gold, the Region mines bentonite, feldspar, mica, gypsum, quartz, and granite to name a few. There are also uranium deposits in the Region and there are producing mines, principally in Fall River County. In addition, Fall River County and Harding County do have some producing oil wells.

Personal income in the Region rose from $380.2 million in 1969 to $600.9 million in 1973, an increase of 58 percent. Per capita income was $4,344, the lowest of any Region and only 86.2 percent of the U.S. figure.

It is estimated that in 1973, Economic Region VI had 20.3 percent of the State's population, 17.9 percent of the employment, and 18.5 percent of the total personal income.

In 1970, 17.6 percent of all persons living in the Region were below the poverty level which was below the State rate. However, there are pockets of deep poverty, especially among the Indian population. The Region also had more families with female heads than any other Region and 37.1 percent of those families with a female head were living below the poverty level.

SECTION III

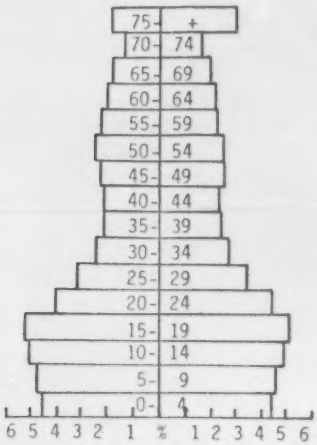
REFERENCE TABLES
OF
DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATISTICS
FOR SOUTH DAKOTA BY ECONOMIC REGION

List of Tables:

		Page
Table I	Number and Percent of State Population by Age by Sex-1973	64
Table II	Economic Region I-Number and Percent of Region Population by Age by Sex-1973	65
Table III	Economic Region II-Number and Percent of Region Population by Age by Sex-1973	66
Table IV	Economic Region III-Number and Percent of Region Population by Age by Sex-1973	67
Table V	Economic Region IV-Number and Percent of Region Population by Age by Sex-1973	68
Table VI	Economic Region V-Number and Percent of Region Population by Age by Sex-1973	69
Table VII	Economic Region VI-Number and Percent of Region Population by Age by Sex-1973	70
Table VIII	South Dakota by Economic Region-Population Classified as Urban and Rural-1973	71
Table IX	South Dakota-Population Classified by Race as to Urban Rural Location and Sex-1973	71
Table X	South Dakota by Economic Region-Total Population and Non-white Population-1973	72
Table XI	South Dakota by Economic Region-Percent of Population by Mother Tongue for Selected Groups-1973	72
Table XII	South Dakota by Economic Region-Educational Attainment Measured by Years of School Completed, Population Age 25 and Over-1973	73
Table XIII	South Dakota by Economic Region-Employment Distribution by Industry-1973	74
Table XIV	Percent Distribution of Industrial Employment by Economic Region-1973	75
Table XV	South Dakota by Economic Region-Total Personal Income and Per Capita Income-1973	75
Table XVI	South Dakota by Economic Region-Selected Demographic and Poverty Characteristics-1970	76

TABLE I
SOUTH DAKOTA
Number and Percent of State Population
By Age By Sex

1973

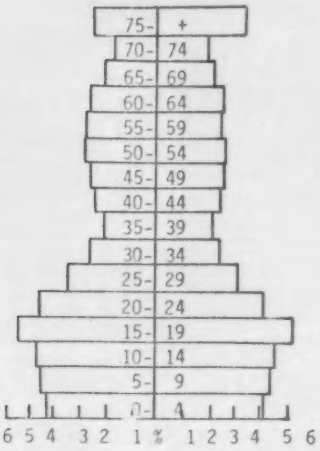


Age	MALE Number	MALE Percent	FEMALE Number	FEMALE Percent	BOTH SEXES Number	BOTH SEXES Percent
All Ages	337,095	49.4	344,804	50.6	681,899	100.0
0- 4 years	30,384	4.5	29,371	4.3	59,755	8.8
5- 9 years	32,653	4.8	31,459	4.6	64,112	9.4
10-14 years	34,532	5.0	33,290	4.9	67,822	9.9
15-19 years	35,034	5.1	34,268	5.0	69,302	10.1
20-24 years	28,237	4.1	27,795	4.1	56,032	8.2
25-29 years	22,618	3.3	22,653	3.3	45,271	6.6
30-34 years	17,904	2.6	18,550	2.7	36,454	5.3
35-39 years	16,300	2.4	17,106	2.5	33,406	4.9
40-44 years	17,075	2.5	17,245	2.5	34,320	5.0
45-49 years	17,455	2.6	17,479	2.6	34,934	5.2
50-54 years	17,439	2.6	17,433	2.6	34,872	5.2
55-59 years	16,323	2.4	16,551	2.4	32,874	4.8
60-64 years	14,593	2.1	15,417	2.3	30,010	4.4
65-69 years	12,324	1.8	13,677	2.0	26,001	3.8
70-74 years	10,162	1.5	11,959	1.8	22,121	3.3
75+ years	14,062	2.1	20,551	3.0	34,613	5.1

SOURCE: Population by age by sex estimated by Business Research Bureau, University of South Dakota. Data were derived by applying estimating methodol to population estimates published by Bureau of the Census in Current Populatio Reports, Series P-26, No. 101 dated April 1975 and Population Projection Model for South Dakota, Bulletin 631, South Dakota State University, May 1975.

TABLE II
ECONOMIC REGION I
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF REGION POPULATION
By Age By Sex

1973



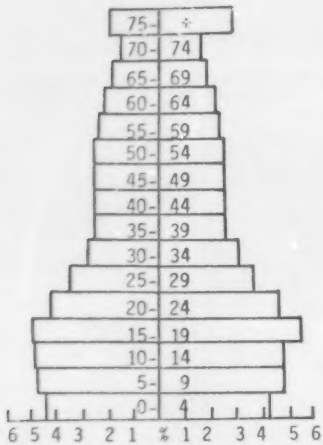
MALES FEMALES

Age	MALE Number	MALE Percent	FEMALE Number	FEMALE Percent	BOTH SEXES Number	BOTH SEXES Percent
All Ages	49,387	49.9	49,633	50.1	99,020	100.0
0- 4 years	4,122	4.2	4,021	4.1	8,143	8.3
5- 9 years	4,420	4.5	4,174	4.2	8,594	8.7
10-14 years	4,704	4.8	4,487	4.5	9,191	9.3
15-19 years	5,491	5.5	5,138	5.2	10,629	10.7
20-24 years	4,428	4.5	3,954	4.0	8,382	8.5
25-29 years	3,338	3.4	3,145	3.2	6,483	6.6
30-34 years	2,560	2.6	2,510	2.5	5,070	5.1
35-39 years	2,077	2.1	2,149	2.2	4,226	4.3
40-44 years	2,251	2.3	2,332	2.4	4,583	4.7
45-49 years	2,425	2.4	2,494	2.5	4,919	4.9
50-54 years	2,597	2.6	2,588	2.6	5,185	5.2
55-59 years	2,499	2.5	2,519	2.5	5,018	5.0
60-64 years	2,345	2.4	2,484	2.5	4,829	4.9
65-69 years	2,014	2.0	2,143	2.2	4,157	4.2
70-74 years	1,724	1.7	1,997	2.0	3,721	3.7
75+ years	2,392	2.4	3,498	3.5	5,890	5.9

SOURCE: Population by age by sex estimated by Business Research Bureau, University of South Dakota. Data were derived by applying estimating methodology to population estimates published by Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports, Series P-26, No. 101 dated April 1975 and Population Projection Models for South Dakota, Bulletin 631, South Dakota State University, May 1975.

TABLE III
ECONOMIC REGION II
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF REGION POPULATION
By Age By Sex

1973



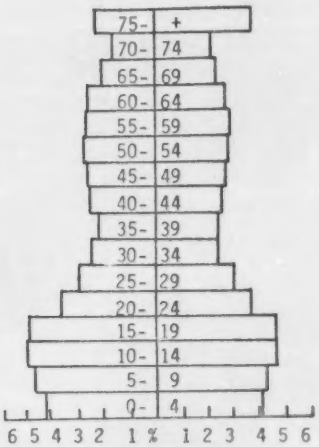
MALES FEMALES

Age	MALE Number	MALE Percent	FEMALE Number	FEMALE Percent	BOTH SEXES Number	BOTH SEXES Percent
All Ages	73,175	48.6	77,437	51.4	150,612	100.0
0- 4 years	6,467	4.3	6,298	4.2	12,765	8.5
5- 9 years	7,113	4.7	7,099	4.7	14,212	9.4
10-14 years	7,432	4.9	7,101	4.7	14,533	9.6
15-19 years	7,603	5.0	7,873	5.3	15,476	10.3
20-24 years	6,361	4.2	6,688	4.5	13,049	8.7
25-29 years	5,218	3.5	5,391	3.5	10,609	7.0
30-34 years	4,089	2.7	4,403	2.9	8,492	5.6
35-39 years	3,706	2.5	3,934	2.6	7,640	5.1
40-44 years	3,778	2.5	3,874	2.6	7,652	5.1
45-49 years	3,837	2.5	3,909	2.6	7,746	5.1
50-54 years	3,772	2.5	3,903	2.6	7,675	5.1
55-59 years	3,412	2.3	3,619	2.4	7,031	4.7
60-64 years	3,014	2.0	3,285	2.2	6,299	4.2
65-69 years	2,462	1.7	2,888	1.9	5,350	3.6
70-74 years	2,029	1.4	2,620	1.7	4,649	3.1
75+ years	2,882	1.9	4,552	3.0	7,434	4.9

SOURCE: Population by age by sex estimated by Business Research Bureau, University of South Dakota. Data were derived by applying estimating methodology to population estimates published by Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports, Series P-26, No. 101 dated April 1975 and Population Projection Models for South Dakota, Bulletin 631, South Dakota State University, May 1975.

TABLE IV
ECONOMIC REGION III
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF REGION POPULATION
By Age By Sex

1973



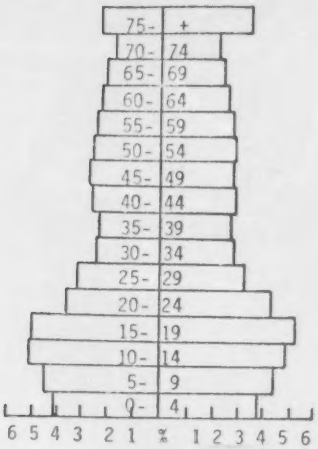
MALES FEMALES

Age	MALE Number	MALE Percent	FEMALE Number	FEMALE Percent	BOTH SEXES Number	BOTH SEXES Percent
All Ages	47,453	49.1	49,267	50.9	96,720	100.0
0- 4 years	4,161	4.3	3,953	4.1	8,114	8.4
5- 9 years	4,503	4.7	4,197	4.3	8,700	9.0
10-14 years	4,798	5.0	4,614	4.7	9,412	9.7
15-19 years	4,782	4.9	4,569	4.7	9,351	9.6
20-24 years	3,522	3.6	3,550	3.7	7,072	7.3
25-29 years	2,948	3.0	2,993	3.1	5,941	6.1
30-34 years	2,277	2.4	2,359	2.4	4,636	4.8
35-39 years	2,126	2.2	2,305	2.4	4,431	4.6
40-44 years	2,407	2.5	2,400	2.5	4,807	5.0
45-49 years	2,483	2.6	2,559	2.6	5,042	5.2
50-54 years	2,607	2.7	2,592	2.7	5,199	5.4
55-59 years	2,497	2.6	2,596	2.7	5,093	5.3
60-64 years	2,306	2.4	2,473	2.6	4,779	5.0
65-69 years	1,999	2.1	2,318	2.4	4,317	4.5
70-74 years	1,679	1.7	2,061	2.1	3,740	3.8
75- + years	2,358	2.4	3,728	3.9	6,086	6.3

SOURCE: Population by age by sex estimated by Business Research Bureau, University of South Dakota. Data were derived by applying estimating methodology to population estimates published by Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports, Series P-26, No. 101 dated April 1975 and Population Projection Models for South Dakota, Bulletin 631, South Dakota State University, May 1975.

TABLE V
ECONOMIC REGION IV
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF REGION POPULATION
By Age By Sex

1973

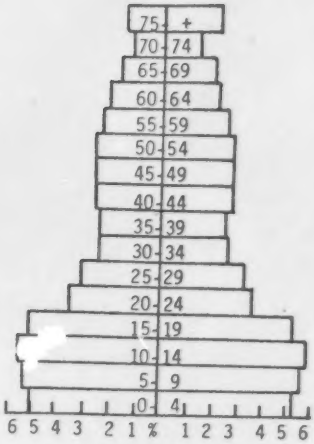


Age	MALE		FEMALE		BOTH SEXES	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Ages	56,746	49.0	59,006	51.0	115,752	100.0
0- 4 years	4,756	4.1	4,542	3.9	9,298	8.0
5- 9 years	5,339	4.6	5,077	4.4	10,416	9.0
10-14 years	5,838	5.1	5,612	4.8	11,450	9.9
15-19 years	5,832	5.0	5,875	5.1	11,707	10.1
20-24 years	4,307	3.7	4,612	4.0	8,919	7.7
25-29 years	3,694	3.2	3,741	3.2	7,435	6.4
30-34 years	2,812	2.4	2,999	2.6	5,811	5.0
35-39 years	2,636	2.3	2,838	2.5	5,474	4.8
40-44 years	2,961	2.6	3,013	2.6	5,974	5.2
45-49 years	3,091	2.7	3,044	2.6	6,135	5.3
50-54 years	3,061	2.6	3,126	2.7	6,187	5.3
55-59 years	2,919	2.5	2,963	2.6	5,882	5.1
60-64 years	2,592	2.2	2,783	2.4	5,365	4.6
65-69 years	2,288	2.0	2,567	2.2	4,855	4.2
70-74 years	1,973	1.7	2,266	2.0	4,239	3.7
75 + years	2,657	2.3	3,948	3.4	6,605	5.7

SOURCE: Population by age by sex estimated by Business Research Bureau, University of South Dakota. Data were derived by applying estimating methodology to population estimates published by Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports, Series P-26, No. 101 dated April 1975 and Population Projection Models for South Dakota, Bulletin 631, South Dakota State University, May 1975.

TABLE VI
ECONOMIC REGION V
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF REGION POPULATION
By Age By Sex

1973



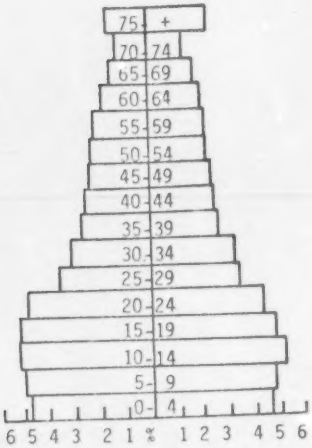
MALES FEMALES

Age	MALE Number	MALE Percent	FEMALE Number	FEMALE Percent	BOTH SEXES Number	BOTH SEXES Percent
All Ages	40,619	49.8	40,875	50.2	81,494	100.0
0 - 4 years	4,190	5.1	4,179	5.1	8,369	10.2
5 - 9 years	4,386	5.4	4,311	5.4	8,697	10.8
10-14 years	4,611	5.7	4,478	5.5	9,089	11.2
15-19 years	4,145	5.1	4,017	4.9	8,162	10.0
20-24 years	2,824	3.5	2,983	3.7	5,807	7.2
25-29 years	2,560	3.1	2,618	3.2	5,178	6.3
30-34 years	1,917	2.4	2,050	2.5	3,967	4.9
35-39 years	1,982	2.4	2,101	2.6	4,083	5.0
40-44 years	2,086	2.6	2,071	2.5	4,157	5.1
45-49 years	2,127	2.6	2,060	2.5	4,187	5.1
50-54 years	2,126	2.6	1,973	2.4	4,099	5.0
55-59 years	1,992	2.4	1,894	2.3	3,886	4.7
60-64 years	1,720	2.1	1,691	2.1	3,411	4.2
65-69 years	1,457	1.8	1,445	1.8	2,902	3.6
70-74 years	1,084	1.3	1,150	1.4	2,234	2.7
75-+ years	1,412	1.7	1,854	2.3	3,266	4.0

SOURCE: Population by age by sex estimated by Business Research Bureau, University of South Dakota. Data were derived by applying estimating methodology to population estimates published by Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports, Series P-26, No. 101 dated April 1975 and Population Projection Models for South Dakota, Bulletin 631, South Dakota State University, May 1975.

TABLE VII
ECONOMIC REGION VI
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF REGION POPULATION
By Age By Sex

1973



MALES FEMALES

Chart 1

Age	MALE Number	MALE Percent	FEMALE Number	FEMALE Percent	BOTH SEXES Number	BOTH SEXES Percent
All Ages	69,715	50.4	68,586	49.6	138,301	100.0
0 - 4 years	6,688	4.8	6,378	4.6	13,066	9.4
5 - 9 years	6,892	5.0	6,601	4.8	13,493	9.8
10-14 years	7,149	5.2	6,998	5.1	14,147	10.3
15-19 years	7,181	5.2	6,796	4.9	13,977	10.1
20-24 years	6,795	4.9	6,008	4.3	12,803	9.2
25-29 years	4,860	3.5	4,765	3.4	9,625	6.9
30-34 years	4,249	3.1	4,229	3.1	8,478	6.2
35-39 years	3,773	2.7	3,779	2.7	7,552	5.4
40-44 years	3,592	2.6	3,555	2.6	7,147	5.2
45-49 years	3,492	2.5	3,413	2.5	6,905	5.0
50-54 years	3,276	2.4	3,251	2.4	6,527	4.8
55-59 years	3,004	2.2	2,960	2.1	5,964	4.3
60-64 years	2,626	1.9	2,701	2.0	5,327	3.9
65-69 years	2,104	1.5	2,316	1.7	4,420	3.2
70-74 years	1,673	1.2	1,865	1.3	3,538	2.5
75- + years	2,361	1.7	2,971	2.1	5,332	3.8

SOURCE: Population by age by sex estimated by Business Research Bureau, University of South Dakota. Data were derived by applying estimating methodology to population estimates published by Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports, Series P-26, No. 101 dated April 1975 and Population Projection Models for South Dakota, Bulletin 631, South Dakota State University, May 1975.

TABLE VIII
POPULATION CLASSIFIED AS URBAN AND RURAL
SOUTH DAKOTA BY ECONOMIC REGION
1973

Economic Region	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	Percent of Total Urban	Percent of Total Rural
SOUTH DAKOTA	681,899	311,681	370,218	45.7	54.3
I	99,020	38,622	60,398	39.0	61.0
II	150,612	91,818	58,794	61.0	39.0
III	96,720	28,893	67,827	29.9	70.1
IV	115,752	48,676	67,076	42.1	57.9
V	81,494	19,236	62,258	23.6	76.4
VI	138,301	84,436	53,865	61.1	38.9

Source: Urban and Rural Population Estimates by Business Research Bureau, University of South Dakota, Vermillion

TABLE IX
POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY RACE
AS TO URBAN-RURAL LOCATION AND SEX
South Dakota
1973

Race	Population	Location		Sex	
		Urban	Rural	Male	Female
Total	681,899	311,681	370,218	337,095	344,804
White	643,860	300,436	343,424	318,296	325,564
Indian	35,147	8,963	26,184	17,184	17,963
Negro	1,694	1,387	307	1,032	622
Japanese	226	153	73	70	156
Chinese	164	159	5	87	77
Filipino	84	41	43	33	51
All Other	724	542	182	393	331

Source: Population by race, location, and sex estimated by Business Research Bureau, University of South Dakota, Vermillion

TABLE X
TOTAL POPULATION AND NONWHITE POPULATION
SOUTH DAKOTA BY ECONOMIC REGION
1973

Economic Region	Total Population	Nonwhite Population	Percent Nonwhite of Total Population
South Dakota	681,899	38,039	5.5
I	99,020	1,046	1.1
II	150,612	1,373	0.9
III	96,720	2,088	2.2
IV	115,752	2,784	2.4
V	81,494	15,212	18.7
VI	138,301	15,535	11.2

Source: Nonwhite population estimated by Business Research Bureau, University of South Dakota, Vermillion

TABLE XI
PERCENT OF POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE
FOR SELECTED GROUPS
SOUTH DAKOTA BY ECONOMIC REGION
1973

Economic Region	Total Population	Percent of Population by Mother Tongue				
		English	French	German	Spanish	All Other
South Dakota	681,899	76.0	0.3	10.4	0.2	13.1
I	99,020	79.5	0.2	7.9	0.1	12.3
II	150,612	77.9	0.4	8.4	0.2	13.1
III	96,720	71.7	0.2	14.8	0.2	13.1
IV	115,752	71.8	0.2	16.7	0.1	11.2
V	81,494	73.0	0.1	10.8	0.1	16.0
VI	138,301	80.0	0.5	5.1	0.6	13.8

Source: Estimated by Business Research Bureau, University of South Dakota, Vermillion

TABLE XII
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
MEASURED BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED
POPULATION AGE 25 AND OVER
SOUTH DAKOTA BY ECONOMIC REGION
1973

Economic Region	Population 25 years & over	Percent Less than 4 years High School	Percent Graduated High School	Percent 1-3 yrs. College	Percent 4 or more yrs. College
South Dakota	364,876	43.3	33.0	14.3	9.4
I	54,081	44.7	32.8	13.4	9.1
II	80,577	38.2	36.0	15.1	10.7
III	54,071	50.5	28.0	13.3	8.2
IV	63,962	46.4	30.9	14.2	8.5
V	41,370	47.0	31.6	13.2	8.2
VI	70,815	37.8	36.2	15.5	10.5

Source: Estimated by Business Research Bureau, University of South Dakota, Vermillion

TABLE XIII
EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY
SOUTH DAKOTA BY ECONOMIC REGION
1973

	State		ECONOMIC REGIONS											
			I		II		III		IV		V		VI	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total, All Industries	264,679	100.0	39,845	100.0	61,225	100.0	39,869	100.0	45,752	100.0	30,687	100.0	47,301	100.0
Agric., Forestry, Fisheries	57,269	21.6	10,899	27.4	7,788	12.7	11,151	28.0	11,746	25.7	9,638	31.3	6,047	12.8
Mining	2,349	0.9	160	0.4	106	0.2	41	0.1	--	--	21	0.1	2,021	4.3
Construction	16,452	6.2	2,177	5.5	3,304	5.4	2,410	6.0	2,739	6.0	2,488	8.1	3,334	7.0
Manufacturing	18,257	6.9	1,872	4.7	7,894	12.9	1,977	5.0	2,576	5.6	547	1.8	3,391	7.2
Transportation, Comm., Other Public Util.	13,097	4.9	1,649	4.1	3,868	6.3	1,435	3.6	2,357	5.2	1,260	4.1	2,528	5.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	55,501	21.0	7,821	19.6	14,382	23.5	8,373	21.0	9,580	20.9	5,116	16.7	10,229	21.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	8,823	3.3	1,298	3.3	2,683	4.4	978	2.5	1,360	3.0	851	2.8	1,653	3.5
Services	79,327	30.1	12,386	31.0	18,845	30.8	11,925	29.8	12,970	28.3	8,229	26.8	14,972	31.7
Public Administration	13,604	5.1	1,583	4.0	2,355	3.8	1,579	4.0	2,424	5.3	2,537	8.3	3,126	6.6

Source: Business Research Bureau, University of South Dakota, Vermillion

TABLE XIV
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
BY ECONOMIC REGIONS
South Dakota
1973

Industry	State %	ECONOMIC REGIONS I %	II %	III %	IV %	V %	VI %
All Industries	100.0	15.1	23.0	15.1	17.3	11.6	17.9
Agric., Forestry, Fisheries	100.0	19.0	13.6	19.5	20.5	16.8	10.6
Mining	100.0	6.8	4.5	1.7	--	0.9	86.1
Construction	100.0	13.2	20.2	14.6	16.6	15.1	20.3
Manufacturing	100.0	10.3	43.2	10.8	14.1	3.0	18.6
Transportation, Comm., Other Public Util.	100.0	12.6	29.5	11.0	18.0	9.6	19.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	100.0	14.1	25.9	15.1	17.3	9.2	18.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	100.0	14.7	30.5	11.1	15.4	9.6	18.7
Services	100.0	15.6	23.7	15.0	16.4	10.4	18.9
Public Administration	100.0	11.6	17.3	11.6	17.8	18.7	23.0

Source: Business Research Bureau, University of South Dakota, Vermillion

TABLE XV
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME
SOUTH DAKOTA BY ECONOMIC REGION
1973

Economic Region	Total Population	Total Personal Income* (Millions of Dollars)	Per Capita Income (Dollars)
South Dakota	681,899	3,253.6	4,771
I	99,020	478.6	4,833
II	150,612	720.1	4,781
III	96,720	456.4	4,718
IV	115,752	584.4	5,048
V	81,494	413.6	5,075
VI	138,301	600.9	4,344

Source: *Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce
Data aggregated and per capita income estimated by
Business Research Bureau, University of South Dakota, Vermillion

TABLE XVI
SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC AND POVERTY CHARACTERISTICS
SOUTH DAKOTA BY ECONOMIC REGION
1970

Characteristics	South Dakota	ECONOMIC REGIONS I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Total Population	666,257	98,213	146,654	97,428	115,094	78,957	129,911
Percent of all persons below poverty level	18.7	14.2	13.8	23.1	20.0	24.2	17.6
Number of Families	161,941	24,292	35,916	23,769	28,186	18,634	31,144
Number of families with income below poverty level	23,887	3,460	4,026	4,477	4,114	3,614	4,196
Mean family income of families below poverty level	$1,870	$1,825	$1,778	$1,729	$1,985	$1,963	$1,950
Mean size of families below poverty level	3.97	3.61	3.47	3.88	4.08	4.62	4.13
Percent of all families below poverty level	14.8	14.2	11.2	18.8	14.6	19.4	13.5
Number of families with female head	12,214	1,572	2,693	1,549	1,972	1,562	2,866
Number of families below poverty level with female head	4,136	423	865	468	612	706	1,062
Percent of families with female head below poverty level	33.9	26.9	32.1	30.2	31.0	45.2	37.1
Percent of persons below poverty level that are 65 years & over	19.8	24.8	25.2	22.0	19.9	13.0	15.6
Percent of persons below poverty level receiving social security	19.4	24.3	25.9	20.6	20.8	11.2	14.9
Unemployment Rate	3.7%	3.3%	3.7%	2.6%	3.2%	4.4%	5.1%
Percent of workers 14 years & over who worked less than 40 weeks in 1969	32.2	34.4	32.8	29.2	31.6	31.0	33.0

Source: 1970 Census of Population, Aggregations by Business Research Bureau, University of South Dakota, Vermillion

CE 010 584

ED137549

AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS
THE BUSINESS RESEARCH BUREAU

Bulletin Number

103 The Public Accounting Profession in South Dakota 1880-1970. H. E. Olson, C.P.A., 1971.

106 The Retail, Wholesale and Service Businesses in South Dakota. V. E. Montgomery, 1971.

107 South Dakota Economic and Business Abstract. V. E. Montgomery, et al., 1972.

108 Handbook of Manpower Statistics for South Dakota. W. H. Bergman, 1973.

109 Regional Impact Via Multiplier Analysis of Primary Industries: A Case Study, Homestake Mining Company-Lead, South Dakota. J. W. Johnson and L. A. Poth, 1974.

110 Death Taxation in the American States. C. A. Kent, Ph.D., 1974.

111 Railroad Impact Study-Wren, Iowa-Iroquois, South Dakota, Chicago & North Western Transportation Company Railroad Line. L. A. Poth, 1975.

112 Hunting in South Dakota, 1973. A. A. Volk and V. E. Montgomery, 1975.

114 Railroad Impact Study-Doland-Watertown, South Dakota, Chicago & North Western Transportation Company Railroad Line. L. A. Poth, 1975.

115 Manufacturing in South Dakota 1958-1972. Pat Bowar, 1975.

116 Railroad Impact Study-Winner, South Dakota-Norfolk, Nebraska, Chicago & North Western Transportation Company Railroad Line. L. A. Poth, 1975.

117 Out-of-State Travelers in South Dakota, June, July, August, 1975. V. E. Montgomery, 1976.

118 Railroad Impact Study-Roscoe-Orient, South Dakota, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Transportation Co. Railroad Line. J.J. Peterson, 1976.

119 Railroad Impact Study-Stratford-Watertown, South Dakota, Chicago & North Western Transportation Company Railroad Line. J.J. Peterson, 1976.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

Out-of-State Travelers in South Dakota. V.E. Montgomery & Rich Garry, 1973.

The Economic Impact of Sport Fishing in South Dakota, 1972 With Notes on Angler Traits. A. A. Volk and V. E. Montgomery, 1973.

Municipal Franchising and Regulation: An Evaluation of Policy Related Research. C. A. Kent, et al., 1974.

THE SOUTH DAKOTA BUSINESS REVIEW
Published Quarterly in February, May, August and November

ORDER FROM: Business Research Bureau, School of Business, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota 57069